

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية، تصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية، الرأي.

Articles of press law approved

AMMAN (Petra) — The Lower House of Parliament resumed Sunday its debate of the draft law on press and publication. The House approved article 43 of the law as it was drafted by the government. The article stipulates that government institutions, universities and research centres should receive the approval of the director of the publications department before importing any banned publications. The House also approved article 44 as recommended by its Law Committee, banning the publication of court proceedings before the final verdict is issued by the court except by a court permission. The House also approved articles 45 to 51, which include an article prohibiting newspaper employees from receiving any local or foreign assistance, and article 52 back to the Law Committee for further study. The article includes punishments for violators of the law. The House also decided to refer the State Security Court law to the Law Committee to study.

Jardaneh presents '93 budget with dramatic reduction in deficit

Finance minister predicts positive economic performance, improved local revenues and progress in battle against unemployment

By Ayman Al Safadi
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan's economic growth in 1993 will not reach the levels attained in 1992 but the country will still witness a positive economic performance and high level of economic activities, Finance Minister Basil Jardaneh said Sunday.

Mr. Jardaneh said that gross domestic product (GDP) was expected to grow by seven per cent in 1993 at current prices and without including indirect taxes and eight per cent at constant prices and if indirect taxes are included.

Presenting the 1993 draft budget to the Lower House of Parliament, Mr. Jardaneh projected a continued decrease of inflation and unemployment and a low deficit in both monetary and real terms.

The budget estimated total revenues of JD 1.28 billion for 1993 — a 10 per cent increase over the projected figure for 1992 — with JD 1.075 billion in local revenues. Total expenditures were estimated at JD 1.328 billion — a five per cent increase over the estimated



Basil Jardaneh

King in Washington on private visit

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein and Queen Noor have begun a private visit to Washington during which the King is expected to meet with Jordan's delegation to peace talks with Israel as well as senior officials of the outgoing U.S. administration, possibly President George Bush himself.

The King and Queen flew to Washington Saturday from Rochester, Minnesota, where the King underwent a medical check-up at the Mayo Clinic. His personal physician, Dr. Samir Farraj, said the King had fully recovered from the surgery he underwent in August.

Mayo surgeons removed the King's ureter in August after discovering a cancerous growth. The King's left kidney also was removed to isolate malignancy. Doctors said then that they expected a full recovery.

3 Palestinians, Israeli killed in surging violence

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Three Palestinians and an Israeli soldier were killed on the weekend as the toll mounted in the bloodiest two weeks of unrest in the occupied territories since the start of Middle East peace talks.

The deaths Saturday and Sunday raised the total this month to 11 Palestinians and five Israelis, with mass demonstrations against Israeli occupation shaking the Gaza Strip and Palestinians ambushing Israeli troops.

Israeli ministers proposed on Sunday the army withdraw from the occupied Gaza Strip. The idea to withdraw Israeli forces before a permanent agreement on the occupied territories is reached was floated after three Israeli soldiers were killed in an ambush last week.

Marines fly to Somali interior; aid ship docks at Mogadishu

MOGADISHU (Agencies) — U.S. Marines swooped into the interior of Somalia for the first time Sunday while a U.N. food ship packed with grain docked in Mogadishu.

Thrusting out of the capital, 230 U.S. Marines in 12 helicopters flew to Baidoa, about 160 kilometres west of the capital, halfway to Baidoa.

A day after U.S. forces destroyed three Somali vehicles after two helicopter gunships were fired on, the commander of the U.S. task force in Somalia said the capital was calm and the military deployment was going "exactly as we planned."

Israeli soldier held hostage

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — Muslim fundamentalists claimed to have kidnapped an Israeli policeman Sunday and threatened to kill him unless their spiritual leader was freed from an Israeli prison.

Israeli, Palestinian water experts to continue talks

ZURICH (R) — Israeli and Palestinian scientists at a conference on the problems of sharing Middle East water resources failed to reach substantial agreement on major issues, but said Sunday they planned to go on talking.

The four-day academic conference in Zurich was the first of its kind. Leading delegates from both sides stressed the conference did not seek to produce formal recommendations for diplomats involved in Middle East peace negotiations.

Opposition blames Sanaa for riots

SANAA (R) — A coalition of Yemeni opposition parties accused the government Sunday of turning peaceful demonstrations into riots and said it would carry out its own investigation to punish those responsible.

Edinburgh summit revives EC

EDINBURGH (R) — On the eve of the single market, the European Community (EC) has scored a sorely needed summit triumph by rescuing its Maastricht Treaty and clinching a budget deal that will finance its union plans until the end of the century.

The 12 EC leaders wrapped up their meeting late on Saturday night with a string of accords designed to advance political and monetary union, boost the sluggish European economy and settle the vexed issue of the sites of the EC's major institutions.

They also agreed to open entry negotiations from Jan. 1 with Austria, Sweden and Finland. Norway should follow later next year — and promised to prepare the countries of Eastern Europe for eventual membership.

New Sudanese rebel group to be set up

CAIRO (AP) — A group of disbanded Sudanese political parties will soon establish a new anti-government alliance aimed at overthrowing the military regime by a popular uprising, Sudanese opposition leaders said Sunday.

The new group, which will be officially founded in London next month, will comprise mainly the centrist Umma Party and Democratic Unionist Party (DUP), both with Islamic tendencies, the Communist Party and a number of smaller parties.

There is a revival of the DUP and Umma and Communist parties and other nationalists now. We have united hands and come together to write a charter to change the government and replace it," Al Sherif Zein Al Abideen Al Hindy, secretary general of the DUP, told the Associated Press.

Asked how they intended to change the government, the former deputy prime minister and foreign minister said: "By a popular uprising, and we hope friendly nationalists in the army will support us."

Egypt: No mercy for Muslim militants

CAIRO (R) — Egypt, in a communique published on Sunday, vowed no mercy in its nationwide offensive ordered by President Hosni Mubarak to crush Islamic extremism.

The government has decided to proceed... mercilessly with its strikes on the roots of terrorism to rid Egypt from this lost group," said a cabinet statement published in newspapers after a weekly meeting Saturday night.

Thousands of police and paramilitary troops armed with shotguns and automatic rifles with fixed bayonets were still cordoning off streets and rounding up suspects in the slum district of Imbaba early Sunday.

"This phenomenon is being finished. The operation is almost over," Mr. Mubarak's press spokesman Mohamed Abdul Moneim said referring to the massive sweep through Cairo slums.

"We're uprooting them. Egypt is unlike other countries in the region; it will not tolerate extremism and terrorism. It will crush them," he told Reuters in an interview Saturday.

"We have to put an end to terrorism. This is a fast encounter. It is the first such serious encounter."

Mr. Moneim said more than 600 suspects, including key members of the Gama'a Al Islamiya (Islamic Group), had been detained in the sweep in the Imbaba slum began Tuesday.

In an apparent response, the Islamic Group warned foreigners in a statement Saturday to be cautious, saying the militants would step up their fight with the state security forces.

"We urge foreigners, Muslims and non-Muslims, to be cautious because we will proceed in defending ourselves through all the available legitimate means," an Islamic Group spokesman said.

A surge of militant-related violence has killed more than 72 people this year. In a new tactic,

Budget
rent a car
Tel: 698 131
Fax: 673 312

W
Your 1st Choice
IN AMMAN
GET YOUR
ASSOCIATES
ON A BUSINESS
LUNCH
For S.J.D. P.P.
(Set Menu)
Nightly
LIVE MUSIC
Jabal Amman
The Mill Bakeries
Between 5th & 6th Circle
Tel. 527850

Boudiaf assailant keeps his secret

ALGIERS (R) — The killer of Algerian head of state Mohamed Boudiaf emerged this weekend in an inquiry team's report as an intelligent and cold-blooded Muslim.

But after months of interrogation, the mystery behind the assassination remained. Idealistic, well-read and self-confident, Lembarek Boumaraf, the 26-year-old second-lieutenant named as Boudiaf's assassin, "held his head high to his questioners...vigorously reflecting before replying and saying only what he wanted to tell them," the report said.

Boumaraf last June carried out the Arab World's most spectacular assassination since Egypt's Anwar Sadat was slain in 1981. The report made public at the weekend showed that behind the self-confidence lay the frustration of a man raging against perceived injustices.

"He came from a poor and mediocre family which he struggled hard to help," the six investigators reported.

"Feelings of frustration born from family poverty were embittered at Kolesa school of cadets of the revolution and in the army in

the face of certain inequalities and injustice."

Since his capture in the eastern town of Annaba, where he shot Boudiaf in the head with two bursts of six or seven bullets and blasted his leg with a grenade, Boumaraf has been interrogated by security force specialists, psychiatrists and the commission members.

After 1988, when then-president Chadli Benjedid broke the monopoly of the one-party ruling system to allow opposition, speeches by Islamic fundamentalists found a ready ear in Boumaraf.

"Like thousands of young of his age, even in the army, he was able logically to adhere to the Islamic ideology, more exactly that of the outlawed Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) party," the commission said.

The comment was the most open official declaration of the FIS appeal to many of Algeria's 14 million young, taking in the armed forces who are overwhelmingly seen as the country's main barrier against the fundamentalist movement.

The FIS was banned after elections which the group appeared



Mohamed Boudiaf

certain to win were cancelled earlier this year. Fundamentalists and security forces are now engaged in a cat-and-mouse struggle in which 170 security personnel have been killed since last February.

Boumaraf was not "in a state of insanity" at the moment he struck, the psychiatrists had concluded.

But his interrogation threw up contradictions. He spoke of planning to kill Benjedid, former In-

terior Minister Larbi Belkheir and Defence Minister Khaled Nezzar "responsible in his eyes for the deplorable situation of the people. Yet he did not try while he seems to have had the chance."

"He pretended to defend the oppressed but also declared that, taking part in the anti-terrorist struggle, in repression, that he had always done his work 'normally,'" the report said.

"He coldly killed in the back a man of 73, a hero of (the) Nov. 1 (revolution) but said he surrendered after flight to avoid having to fight police and gendarmes; men of the people like himself."

The commission said Boumaraf was the only actual killer but admitted it could not accept he acted purely on his own.

A letter found in his pocket, written about the killing but before he struck, was in his writing. But, according to one of his close friends it "is not in his language, they are not his ideas. I know Boumaraf as a pious Muslim but without zeal."

"The commission is thus led to consider that Boumaraf did not act alone, that behind him there were instigators, a group, an organisation," the report said.

Burg says racism in Israel similar to that in Germany

The Jerusalem Post

ALMOST 40 per cent of Israeli Jews support violence against Arabs in response to acts of Arab terrorism, while close to 30 per cent favour exerting pressure on Arabs to leave the country, according to a survey released Friday by the Knesset education committee to mark International Human Rights Day.

Sixty per cent of those surveyed agreed when asked if hatred and violence against minorities in Israel could be compared to the current situation in Germany.

"We can no longer ignore the fact that there is racism and xenophobia in Israel similar to what is going on in Germany and France," said committee chairman Avraham Burg (Labour), who commissioned the survey. The education ministry must allocate more funds, energy and manpower into the unit for teaching democracy and coexistence, he said.

Burg was especially critical of the religious educational streams, since religious and traditional individuals questioned were the most extreme in their responses. "We have to shake the ground under religious education," he said.

The survey, conducted by Teher, included a representative sample of 501 Israeli Jews. According to the results, 28.3 per cent of all respondents said they slightly or heavily favour exerting pressure on Arabs to leave the country, while 39.4 per cent said they identify either "very much" or "quite a bit" with violence against Arabs.

Those who agreed with pressuring Arabs to leave included 21.7 per cent of the secular respondents, 30.7 per cent of the traditional, and 40.6 per cent of the religious.

On the question of violence towards Arabs following acts of Arab terrorism, those reacting favourably included 32.1 per cent of the secular 45.3 per cent of the traditional, and 46.4 of the religious.

Israeli Arabs expressed shock and concern over the findings of the survey and called on the government to take urgent steps to remedy the situation.

"The Knesset must debate this issue fully, take action against racism, and find a remedy for this disease before it spreads throughout the country," said Mobammad Zeidan, spokesman for the forum of Israeli Arab council heads and head of the Kafar Manda local council in the Galilee. Veteran journalist and author Atallah Mansour of Nazareth said he is concerned, but not greatly surprised, by the findings of the survey. "It could be expected that 20 years of a right-wing government would be reflected in attitudes in the street," he said.

National Religious Party secretary MK Yitzhak Levy condemned the survey, saying it reeked of the prejudices of whoever had commissioned it.

"It is hard to avoid the impression that there is someone taking advantage of his position as education committee chairman to attack the religious and nationalistic public," Levy said in a statement.

Education committee member Shaul Yahalom (NRP) said comparing the situation here to that in Germany was a demonstration of stupidity, closed-mindedness, and a blunting of the senses.

The survey was "an expression of the self-hatred of 'peaceniks' and human rights activists, who favour the rights of Israel's enemies to exist over the right of their own people's survival," Yahalom said.

Likud MK Yehoshua Matza said he would present a motion for the agenda next week to remove Burg from his chairmanship. "It's a disgrace to the state of Israel and the Knesset when a Jew with a kippa spreads a blood-libel against his own brethren," he said.

"Burg has created a new Protocols of the Elders of Zion. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin is trying in London to arouse the conscience of the world against Nazi racism, and here comes Burg saying that we are like the Nazi skinheads," Matza added.

"There is no cooperation at all between Jews and Arabs because they are Arabs...this is a struggle for survival in the only tiny strip of land still left to the Jewish people," he said.

Yemeni government daily wants partnership ended

SANAA (R) — An official Yemeni daily has called on the country's two ruling parties to end their "futile" alliance and give the opposition a chance to rule.

An editorial in the government daily Al Thawra, in the wake of three days of rioting that engulfed six Yemeni cities and killed 12 people, said Yemen needed an opposition and the possibility of an alternative government.

"The recent developments uncovered the futility of the means adopted to stay in power through the sharing of posts...and the double political attitudes which would eventually blow all of us away and harm the country's fate," it said.

The General People's Congress (GPC) of President Ali Abdullah Saleh and the Yemen Socialist Party (YSP), which ruled the former Marxist South Yemen, merged in May 1990. They share posts 50-50.

According to the unity accord, the two parties were to rule until general elections are held. But elections scheduled for last month have been postponed to April 27.

Politicians say the two parties have not yet decided whether to

run as one party or end their partnership.

Al Thawra said the riots "proved that the economic situation...dictates changes to allow opposition parties to hold power."

Rioters took to the streets to protest against an annual inflation rate of 100 per cent and lack of jobs in Yemen, one of the world's poorest countries.

Opposition leaders accuse the two ruling parties of being preoccupied with political rivalry, leaving economic hardships to accumulate and plundering public funds.

Yemen's economy has slowed since aid from Gulf Arab states dried up because of its pro-Iraq sympathy during the Gulf war. It also lost \$1.4 billion in annual remittances from a million Yemeni workers expelled from the oil-rich Gulf states.

President Saleh said in a television interview Wednesday that the opposition should be given a chance to rule.

"If this leadership is unable to solve the financial and administrative matters, to tell the 'truth', it must give the chance for other parties to shoulder this responsibility," he said.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

Israeli soldier killed in South Lebanon

TEL AVIV (AP) — An Israeli soldier was killed in an attack in South Lebanon, the army said Sunday. The soldier, identified as Haim Bar Natan, 19, was participating in "a security zone" in Israel's "security zone," the army added. The statement gave no further details, but added that the soldier was being investigated. Israel carved out the 1,100 square-kilometre zone in South Lebanon in 1985 when it withdrew from Lebanon to prevent cross-border attacks. The area is controlled by Israeli troops and members of the Israeli-armed South Army.

3 policemen assassinated in Algeria

ALGIERS (R) — Unknown attackers shot dead a top officer south of Algiers, the third policeman killed in four official Algerian news agency (APS) said Saturday. The 55-year-old divisional commissioner, was the second policeman in the town of Blida since the assassination of 19 of a national security chief. APS said a policeman was killed in the town of Blida on Wednesday in a shooting just south of Algiers. The attackers took his weapon and papers. On Friday, a policeman was shot dead in broad daylight in a market in the Ben Zerga quarter in the southern city of Algiers. More than 180 members of the security forces were killed since February in attacks blamed on Islamic fundamentalists. The latest deaths brought to 14 the number of killings imposed of a night curfew in Algiers and surrounding areas Dec. 5.

Swiss businessman on trial in Iran

NICOSIA (R) — The trial of a Swiss businessman charged with illegal receipt of military information has opened in an official Iranian news agency IRNA said Saturday. The court was saying Saturday that the trial of Hans Buehler, 51, was scheduled to start on Monday. It did not say when the trial had started. Mr. Buehler, 51-year-old salesman of coding equipment, was arrested in March while on a business trip. He is also charged with military contacts, bribery, illegal alcohol consumption. IRNA called "having illegal contacts with Iranian intelligence agency gave no further details."

'Saddam syndrome' hit Israel in Gulf

TEL AVIV (R) — A "bedside visit" by a Hebrew physician to Saddam Hussein was just one symptom of the "Saddam syndrome" that plagued several Israeli doctors during the Gulf war, a psychiatrist said Saturday. At least six terrified Israeli doctors fled the country after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. One of them, Dr. Yoram Talmon, a Jewish state in January 1991, Dr. Yoram Talmon, a hospital, south of Tel Aviv, told army radio. "All of Saddam Hussein's 'with their own eyes' in visual hallucinations heard his voice, or 'saw' (chemical) gas' coming through the air," he said. In one case, Dr. Talmon said, the Iraqi president before an aghast woman while she was in bed and "spoke" Hebrew. Iraq launched about 40 Scud missiles against Israel during the war, causing extensive damage, but few casualties. Dr. Kaplan Hospital treated six cases, and he was sure that more at other hospitals. He said four of the six have now two sufferers were still receiving periodic treatment.

Kuwait arrests 7 Iranian infiltrators

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwaiti authorities arrested seven Iranian infiltrators Saturday, but were still seeking about 13 others, official Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) said. The agency said the infiltrators were caught after they had entered Kuwait illegally from the direction of the sea and hid in a residential area. Security forces immediately surrounded and arrested seven of them. KUNA said Kuwait had foiled earlier attempts by Iranians to enter the country.

Bomb damages Indian diplomat's car in Ti

ANKARA (R) — A bomb damaged the car of an Indian diplomat in Ankara Saturday but caused no casualties, the Ankara agency reported. It said the bomb, which was planted in a car, shattered nearby windows. There was no immediate responsibility for the attack.

Taiwan, S. Arabia to discuss refinery vent

TAIPEI (R) — Taiwan and Saudi Arabia will discuss a joint-venture oil refinery with a capacity of 150,000 barrels at economic talks this month, the semi-official China Press Agency said. Taiwan would benefit from the project by a stable supply of oil products, Chen Kuo-Yung, president of Taiwan's state-owned Chinese Petroleum Corporation, said Saturday. He said Saudi Arabia, which is Taiwan's supplier of crude oil, views the island as an important market. Chen said the talks would focus on deciding the location, refinery, Saudi Arabia hopes to build it in Taiwan but the land shortage and environmental regulations may prevent it. The economic talks in Saudi Arabia at the end of this month will be the first since Riyadh switched diplomatic recognition to China from Taiwan in 1990. Despite the diplomatic break, has sought to maintain close economic ties with Saudi Arabia.

Azerbaijan sends ambassador to Teh

NICOSIA (AP) — The first ambassador to Iran from the Republic of Azerbaijan submitted his credentials Saturday to Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, the Islamic Republic News reported. The agency said the ambassador, whom it identified as Nasib Nassibzadeh, said Azerbaijan regarded Iran not as "friendly neighbour" but as a "brotherly country." He said his government appreciated assistance Iran has given to independent republics of the former Soviet Union, the agency said.

We take good care of you every step of the way.

Royal Jordanian is constantly spending time and effort to improve the standards of service both on the ground and in the air.

From the time you check in you will be warmly welcomed and efficiently served. Once in the air you will enjoy fine international cuisine, comfort and a varied choice of entertainment programmes. This is all blended with the customary warmth that our international crew extends to satisfy the taste of even the most discerning traveller.

ROYAL JORDANIAN

Tomorrow's international standards, today.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

PROGRAMME TWO
18:00 Pilsen Herald
18:15 Pilsen Herald
18:30 News in French
19:15 Magazine Sport
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Step by Step
21:10 A Fine Romance
22:00 News in English
22:30 The Dismissal

PRAYER TIMES

05:00 Fajr
06:22 (Sunrise) Dhuhr
11:30 Asr
16:37 Maghrib
18:00 Isha

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swellish, Tel. 810740
Assembly of God Church, Tel. 632785
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624580
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757
Trinitarian Church Tel. 622366

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541

Anglican Church Tel. 652826, Tel. 628543
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751
Armenian International Church Tel. 683326
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 428354, 654932
Church of the Nazareth Tel. 675691

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be partly cloudy and rain will fall in all parts of the country. Winds will be westerly moderate to fresh. As of Tuesday a deep depression will effect Jordan causing rain all over the Kingdom. In Agaba winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.

Amman Min./Max. temp. 7/12
Agaba 12/22
Doeira 06/15
Jordan Valley 10/16

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 12, Agaba 22 Humidity readings: Amman 88 per cent, Agaba 42 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY
AMMAN:
Dr. Mohammad Al Goul 790730
Dr. Jamal Al Ja'bari 796460
Dr. Farouk Nour 786680
Dr. Jamil Zaidi 776149
Firas pharmacy 661912
Firdous pharmacy 778336
Al Asma pharmacy 637025
Nairoukh pharmacy 623672
Al Salam pharmacy 636730
Yacoub pharmacy 644945
Shimoon pharmacy 637660
Nairoukh pharmacy 623672
Najib pharmacy 847632
ERBID:
Dr. Ali Al Shokry 246140
Alquds pharmacy (—)
ZARQA:
Dr. Khalil Abu Hussein 985000

Khalil pharmacy 985417

EMERGENCIES

Food Control Centre 637111
Civil Defence Department 661111
Civil Defence Immediate Rescue 603041
Civil Defence Emergency 199
Rescue Police 192, 621111, 637777
Fire Brigade 891228
Blood Bank 775121
Highway Police 843402
Traffic Police 796390
Public Security Department 630721
Hotel Complaints 605800
Price Complaints 661126
Water and Sewerage 847467
Complaints 847467
Amman Municipality 787111
Complaints 773111
Telephone Information (directory assistance) 121
Overseas Calls 010230
Central Amman Telephone Repairs 623101
Abdali Telephone Repairs 641101
Jordan Television 773111
Radio Jordan 774111
Water Authority 681100
Jordan Electricity Authority 815615

Electric Power

Company 636381
RJ Flight Information 06-53200
Queen Alia Intl. Airport 06-53200

HOSPITALS

AMMAN:
Hussein Medical Centre 813813/32
Khalid Maternity, J. Amn 644281/6
Al-Khaleel Maternity, J. Amn 64241/2
Jabal Amman Maternity 642362
Malhas, J. Amman 636140
Palestine, Shmiesani 664171/4
Shmiesani Hospital 669131
University Hospital 845945
Al-Muasher Hospital 66727/9
The Islamic, Abdali 666127/37
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664154/6
Italian, Al-Muasher 77101/3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 77511/26
Army, Marka 691611/15
Queen Alia Hospital 602475/9
Amal Hospital 674155
ZARQA:
Zarqa Govt. Hospital (09)93323
Zarqa National Hospital (09)93550
Ibn Sina Hospital (09)96732
Ibn Sina Modern Hospital (09)99990
IBBID:
Princess Basma Hospital (02)27555
Greek Catholic Hospital (02)27275

Ibn Al Nafies Hospital (02)347100

AQABA:
Princess Haya Hospital (03)314111

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08)53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

07:15 Sanaa (RJ)
07:30 Jeddah (RJ)
07:45 Riyadh (RJ)
08:15 Cairo, Agaba (RJ)
08:30 Doha, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
08:45 New Delhi (RJ)
08:55 Beirut (RJ)
09:05 Cairo (RJ)
09:15 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
18:30 Bangkok (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

05:45 Khartoum (SU)
09:30 Cairo (MS)
09:30 Aden (YV)
12:30 Abu Dhabi, Doha (GF)
16:30 Istanbul (TK)
18:15 Paris, Beirut (AF)
18:30 Vienna, Larnaca (OS)
19:00 Dubai, Damascus (EM)

DEPARTURES

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

06:15 Beirut (RJ)
10:25 London (RJ)
11:15 Toronto, Montreal (RJ)
12:15 Frankfurt (RJ)
12:45 Cairo (RJ)
20:00 Jeddah (RJ)
20:30 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
20:30 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
21:40 Dubai, Muscat (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

08:15 Beirut (ME)
10:25 Cairo (MS)
18:30 Aden (YV)

MARKET PRICE

Up/Down price in JLD
Apples 70
Bananas 64
Gonies (Mushrooms) 60
Beans 53
Cabbages 15
Carrots 15
Cauliflowers 15
Cucumbers (large) 30
Cucumbers (small) 24
Eggplants 24
Garlic 20
Grapes 20
Lemons 20
Marrow (large) 20
Marrow (small) 20
Onions (dry) 20
Onions (green) 30
Oranges 30
Pepper (hot) 240
Pepper (sweet) 50
Potatoes 240
Tomatoes 240
Spinach 240
Mint 240
Green Olive 240

مَكْذُوبٌ مِنَ الْأَصْلِ

Jordan signs JD22m loan from Italy

By Peter Sellers
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Italy and Jordan signed an agreement Sunday, which will provide the Kingdom with a 46 billion lira (JD 22 million) loan to finance imports from Italy.

The loan, which was signed by an Italian Ambassador, Romano Prodi, and Minister of Planning Fawzi Ghareeb, will finance Jordanian imports of Italian raw materials, chemical products and industrial and agricultural equipment. The loan aims to provide capital and strengthen Jordanian infrastructure and is expected to make a "healthy impact on the economy," according to Mustafa Al Saleh, head of the bilateral cooperation division at the ministry.

Dr. Saleh said that this agreement provides "mutual benefits" for both sides because the increase in Italian exports will help the sluggish economy.

Under the terms of repayment, the first of 36 instalments is due in 12 years with an annual interest rate of one per cent.

Disbursements of the loan are available for both private and governmental companies and applications must be approved by the Ministry of Planning and the Italian Foreign Ministry.

Agriculture minister calls for Arab strategy

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan Sunday urged Arab countries to join hands with the Kingdom in a collective effort to increase food production and help farmers in areas with limited rainfall to create pasture lands and increase livestock.

Addressing the opening of a regional workshop attended by delegates from seven countries, Minister of Agriculture Fayez Khasawneh said that a general strategy is badly needed to help areas with 200-350 millimetres of annual rainfall develop and contribute to the general effort of ensuring food security.

Dr. Khasawneh thanked the International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA) and other institutions for helping Jordan to increase barley production. Delegates from Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Cyprus, Lebanon, Turkey and Morocco are taking part in the three-day workshop to discuss means of increasing barley production and utilising pastures in areas which receive up to 350 millimetres of rain.

ICARDA, which is organising the workshop, said 80 researchers and specialists from the seven countries, in addition to 14 from ICARDA, are participating in the workshop and will discuss the results of 25 studies conducted in dry areas. It said that the workshop is part of a regional Mashreq project which is financed by the U.N. Development Programme (UNDP) and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD). The five-year project aims at increasing the productivity of barley pasture and livestock in Syria, Jordan and Iraq.



Fayez Khasawneh

Referring to progress in the project, Dr. Nasri Haddad, ICARDA's regional coordinator, told the audience that much progress has been achieved in the three Arab countries thanks to the agricultural skills and political will.

AFESD representative Samir Haddad told the meeting that there was a need to narrow the widening gap between food consumption and food production. Arab countries' imports of food supplies rose from \$8 billion in the mid-1970s to nearly \$24 billion in the early 1990s and this trend is expected to continue and reach \$60 billion by the end of the present century, Mr. Haddad noted.

ICARDA also focuses on human resources development by training technical staff and organising study tours and workshops to enhance information exchanges.

More rain storms to come

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan is in for rain and thunders storms starting Monday evening according to the Department of Meteorology Sunday.

A statement said that the eastern Mediterranean region is currently under the effect of a low depression centred over Cyprus and accompanied by a cold air

mass from northern Europe which will move toward Jordan.

As of Monday evening there will be a gradual decrease in temperatures, while winds and rain will increase in intensity with hail first falling on the northern regions which will extend later to other parts of the Kingdom, the department said.

More Home News on page 5.

Environment centre to be established in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — An international conference held last week in Uruguay has approved Jordan's request for the establishment of a regional centre in Amman offering training on environment related matters. The announcement was made by Saleh Al Sharee, director of the environment department at the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the environment following his return from the conference.

A total of 35 countries representing the signatories of the 1989 Basel agreement which attended the conference agreed that Jordan should host a regional centre

Arab and Middle East region in training personnel in matters related to the management and disposal of dangerous waste.

Dr. Sharee told the Jordan Times that the centre in Jordan will be one of seven regional centres to be established around the world. He said that no budgets had yet been allocated for the project, but the Basel conference's general secretariat was shouldering the project, with contributions from various industrial countries.

Dr. Sharee, who participated in the conference on behalf of

Jordan, said that the Basel agreement was signed in the Swiss city of Basel by representatives of 110 nations which pledged to cooperate with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to maintain constant watch on the changing state of the environment, to assess problems using a wide-range of data and techniques, and to promote projects leading to environmentally-sound development.

In the six-day Uruguay conference Dr. Sharee said a host of questions pertaining to the implementation of the agreement and the exchange of information

among the signatories and legislations at the national level complying with the provisions of the agreement were reviewed.

Speakers at the conference stressed the fact that 95 per cent of dangerous waste was produced by industrial northern nations of the globe, with detrimental effects on third world countries, Dr. Sharee said.

He said that the delegates recommended that industrial nations immediately stop exporting dangerous waste and come up with means of helping third world countries in disposing of their own waste.

Dana Wildlife Reserve to be promoted as a viable tourist site

AMMAN (J.T.) — Representatives of 10 ministries and government departments gathered for a meeting in Amman Sunday to discuss ways of promoting the Dana Wildlife Reserve in south Jordan.

The reserve near the city of Tafileh encompasses 150 square kilometres ranging from wooded mountains to scrub land.

The Ministry of Agriculture and the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) were among the first departments to join hands with the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) to develop the region. Discussions at the Sunday meeting attended by RSCN President Anis Muasher also tackled means of restoring the Dana village near the reserve in a bid to attract more tourists. One of the main results of the meeting was a decision by the Ministry of Public Works to asphalt the road linking Ain Lahza and the tourist camp in the Dana reserve, a distance of about seven kilometres.

The Dana reserve is one of the few areas where large populations of larger mammals may survive, according to the RSCN. The mountain gazelle, ibex and striped hyena are among the species present at the reserve.

RSCN Director Maher Abu Jaafar said in a statement after the meeting that the society was enlisting the help of various private and public organisations in Jordan in order to preserve the cultural heritage in the Dana district and at the same time promote tourism and encourage visitors to the reserve.

For its part, the Ministry of Agriculture has prepared comprehensive plans to develop cul-



Animals roam freely at the Dana Wildlife Reserve

tivable areas around Dana and is planning to plant apple trees and vines on a large scale, Mr. Abu Jaafar noted.

He said that the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) has conducted a survey and set up a community centre in Dana village in order to promote cultural and social activities among the local inhabitants. The community centre is currently operating a bee-keeping project which is financed by the Development and Employment Fund which donated JD 10,000.

The JCO, Mr. Abu Jaafar said

contributed to the development of the area by setting up women societies and providing them with handicraft skills particularly in the field of precious stones to be sold to tourists. The Natural Resources Authority (NRA) had helped in locating the areas where such stones can be mined, he added. NRA sources said that the area is rich in minerals with at least 11 types of precious stones, some of which had been displayed at JCO exhibitions held in Jordan and abroad.

For its part the RSCN has set up a control tower at the entrance

of the reserve. It has rebuilt walls, restored 25 old homes, constructed pavements to the main streets of the village and carried out other related restoration work.

Chairing the meeting was Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Dr. Abdul Razzak Tubeishat. Later the minister chaired a meeting to discuss progress in promoting the Azraq water reserve which is financed by the World Bank and under the supervision of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

ICL appoints Comcent as its sole distributor in Jordan.

International Computers Limited (ICL), is a U.K. based Computer manufacturer and a member of the Fujitsu group of companies, thus forming the second largest computer corporation worldwide, and which by the year 2000 aims to take premier position.

ICL operates in 70 countries, with 27000 staff and a turnover of around \$4 billion. Last year \$450 million were ploughed back into R&D, with the parent company Fujitsu investing around \$2 billion.

ICL's vision of Open Systems computing can be traced back to the 70's and its leadership in Open Systems came as a result of a string of industry "firsts", including the first open mainframe.

- 1978** ICL develops the 7 layer model for computer communication that is the basis for Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) standards.
- 1984** ICL becomes a founding member of X/Open.
- 1989** ICL becomes a founding member of Unix International that was instrumental in setting out the future direction of Unix.
- 1990** ICL launches the first implementation of Unix System V Release 4 on Sparc systems conforming to XPG3 and IEEE POSIX1003.1.
- 1991** ICL announces Open Framework and Open VME to provide XPG3 and POSIX 1003.1.

ICL is the only Information Technology company able to offer open systems across its entire product range, from PC's through to the mid-range, to mainframes. ICL offers a straight forward approach, covering the platform, development tools and application software. ICL is the first Information

Technology company to achieve X/Open certification across its entire hardware product range, from PC workstations through mid-range systems, to mainframes.

ICL's commitment to providing high value, open business solutions has set the company apart, propelling it through 10 years of consistently profitable growth.

Comcent Trading and Contracting Company is one of the oldest computer suppliers in Jordan representing many well-known brands in the computer industry (WANG, MITAC, CALCOMP, CANON, CITIZEN, ACT KINDLE) and offering related computer services, tailored application software, computer supplies and accessories.



Contract Signature - Mithkal Asfour Vice Chairman of Comcent and Kenneth Wilson Business Development Manager of ICL.



Comcent Trading and Contracting Co. 3rd. circle, Prince Mohammad St. Phone 644246/7

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

الجزيرة الأردنية السياسية اليومية المستقلة المنشورة بالإنجليزية من المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية

Chairman of the Board of Directors:
MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Director General:
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:
GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:
Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171/6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the
Jordan Times advertising department.

Annus mirabilis after all

WHAT BETTER way to end this *annus horribilis* and look forward to the new year than hearing the good news that His Majesty King Hussein has been given a clean bill of health only four months after undergoing cancer surgery. Ever since cancer was diagnosed in the King's urinary tract fear and anxiety have haunted Jordanians about their King's health. Now any lingering doubts about the King's fitness were put to rest following the conclusion of his medical tests at Mayo Clinic. It goes without saying that the whole country will now sigh with relief and begin to look forward to a fresh start on every conceivable level.

The Kingdom's determination to pursue its domestic goals and external objectives can also be expected to get a new boost as the country becomes more robust than ever at the up to date revelation that all is well with the King. The first beneficiary of this promising information will be the democratisation process on which the Monarch personally is pinning much hope. It so happens that the march towards full democracy in Jordan is in the midst of a soul-searching debate on the draft legislation on the freedom of press and publication. There is both a domestic and international concern that the adoption of the proposed law as it is would effectively frustrate the determined efforts to democratise political life in the country. Whatever the merits or demerits of the local and external concerns about the law are, it would be prudent to examine these objections in a democratic spirit appropriate to the new era.

On the regional level, there are several policy considerations that could be most affected by the positive and reassuring disclosures about the King's health. On the one hand there is the peace process which is dependent to a considerable extent on the stability of the Kingdom. The leadership of King Hussein per se is obviously a significant factor that is bound to determine the course of the peace talks between Israel and the various Arab parties. Being committed to the search for a peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflicts, the King's role and participation are clearly indispensable for the success of both the bilateral and multilateral peace negotiations.

On the other hand there is still a great deal to be done to heal the wounds that ensued from the Gulf war in 1991. The principled position of the King on the future of inter-Arab relations in the aftermath of the Gulf crisis and his visionary landscape for restructuring the Arab World on the edifice of multi-party democracy cannot but leave permanent marks on the shape and form of the Middle East region as a whole as well as on the future of the Arab Nation from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf. All of us who are concerned about the successes of these policy considerations are joyous to realise that King Hussein will be, God willing, on the helm, leading Jordan towards the fulfilments of its national aspirations.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

AL RA'I daily Sunday discussed human rights violations committed by the Israeli forces in the occupied Gaza Strip in the wake of attacks that resulted in the death of three Israeli troops in the area. While we hear the leaders of the European Community in Edinburgh pressing their deep concern over the atrocities and serious human rights violations in the occupied Arab land, we continue to witness an escalation of Israeli repression against the Palestinians, said the daily. There is no doubt that the community countries realise that these violations have been going on for years and it is time that they did something and interfered to put an end to these malpractices, said the paper. What has been going on in Gaza and Jenin in the occupied West Bank is no doubt the result of direct orders from the Israeli leadership which continues to deal with the Arab population with acts of terrorism, the paper said. What is astonishing and gives rise to dismay is the fact that as the European Community continues to issue declarations and statements supporting the rights of the Palestinians, it announces plans for responding to Israel's requests to bolster Israeli-European economic ties, the paper pointed out. It said the atrocities which Israel is committing against the Arab population should be sufficient cause for the Europeans to refrain from giving in to Israel's demands.

A COLUMNIST in Al Ra'i daily demanded that the Arab writers and intellectuals holding meetings in Amman give due attention to employing their literary work for the sake of reestablishing solidarity among Arab states. The Arab Writers Union opened their 18th meeting in Amman Saturday against a background of disarray among Arab leaderships and splits and divisions within the Arab World, said Mahmoud Shuqair. The multitude of Arab writers and intellectuals gathering in Amman should serve as a catalyst helping the Arabs to resume their collective action in the political, social and economic fields, said the writer. The intellectuals are meeting at a time when many Arab states are serving as agents to the foreign powers at the expense of national principles, values and interests, he added. At the same time he said, the Arabs are being subjected to a ferocious campaign designed to influence their belief and shake their self-confidence; and it is the duty of the intellectuals and writers to assume a major role in confronting such harmful campaigns. We do not expect miracles from the writers union, but we hope to see concrete and positive results and something really beneficial contributing towards ending inter-Arab disputes.

Weekly Political Pulse

Democracy and the peace process

ARE the Arab negotiating parties playing cat and mouse with their peoples when they privately gloat over the successes achieved in the negotiating process but publically deny them? The distinct impression often given by the Arab negotiating teams is one that suggests preference for highlighting the difficulties and downgrading any advancement in the peace talks. The explanation for this schizophrenia in the peace talks may lie in the fear often entertained by the Arab side that any signal of achievements may be construed by the people as suggesting unforgivable Arab concessions to the Israeli side.

Unfortunately, status quo or better still no reports of progress at all are viewed as the clearest message that the Arab side has not made an iota of concessions to their Israeli counterparts and therefore the Arab governments may escape any heat that could be generated by the announcement of a breakthrough here and there.

There will come a time, however, when the Arab governments will have to be more candid with their respective peoples and act less shameful for trying in earnest to strike the best deal available with Israel. This issue is obviously connected with the democratisation process which has yet to sprout roots in many Arab countries and which, where it has sprung up roots, they are not deep enough. There is still little trust between Arab governments and their people due to generations of suspicion and mistrust that

accumulated throughout the past decades. This fact could explain the non-involvement of the Arab masses in the peace process altogether till now.

By and large, the Arab peoples, even in the countries most concerned about the peace talks, are mere spectators that are kept constantly and purposefully at arms length by their respective governments from the various stages of the negotiating process. This has got to change sooner or later because when the time comes to seal an accord, the peoples of the Arab countries participating in the peace parleys would have to have an opportunity to bless or reject any such peace treaty. The most effective way to involve the masses, especially the educated ones among them, is to start telling them the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

If there is progress, it would be better for all concerned to know that there is progress. There is obviously no justification to remain apologetic or defensive about any breakthrough, as the one achieved between Jordan and Israel a few weeks ago on the so-called "agenda." Not only were there official attempts to water down the agreement arrived at with Israel, there also were efforts to even deny the agreement altogether. The government must have forgotten that Jordan is sending its experts to the negotiating rooms to strike a deal with their Israeli counterparts. Often one gets the impression that the government is ashamed of admitting

the registration of progress when in fact there is not.

By the same token, when there is no agreement or there is no harm in informing the public about such a due course. That does not mean that every detail connected with the art of negotiations needs to be exposed to the public. It is common knowledge that not all the negotiators in the possession of the respective negotiating teams revealed such disclosures damage the negotiating Still, on major issues and topics, there is no justifying keeping a lid of secrecy on failures or successes of the process.

What all this boils down to is the need to introduce a faster pace in the Arab countries, especially those conducting peace talks with Israel. Only through the ment of democ... institutions can there be proper harness public support for the peace process or, under the difficulties that stand in the way of its coming to fruition wonder Jordan is spearheading the cause of democracy for itself but also for the rest of the countries in the Arab world. His Majesty King Hussein has made it clear over and over and in no uncertain terms, that true democracy is the cornerstone of Jordan's domestic policy and the cornerstone of its foreign policy. The King's words on behalf of democracy have been picked up by the people of Jordan, but they have not been endorsed by the neighbouring Arab countries.

U.N. could fight and prevail in former Yugoslavia

By Christopher Bellamy

Malcolm Rifkind, the Secretary of State for Defence, has warned that military intervention to stop the fighting in Bosnia would entail "hundreds of thousands of troops...the probability, if not the certainty of very large casualties...a massive commitment of a kind the world has not seen before." Having seen the U.N. forces on the ground and the nature of the war in Bosnia, I am not so sure.

Bosnia is now effectively partitioned. The Serbs have seized almost all the territory where they make up the ethnic majority. It should never have happened, but it has. Now, with the forces already available plus air support, the U.N. could act decisively and probably impose a ceasefire.

In warning against greater involvement, Mr. Rifkind was probably reiterating advice from the Defence Staff. They know of the fickle commitment of governments and the fragility of public opinion. They are, rightly, cautious and protective of their troops' lives. But already they have, in place, the forces to halt further Serb expansion and protect the vulnerable Muslim communities. The commitment of air power would seal the issue.

Comparisons have been made with Lebanon and Northern Ireland, but there are key differences. Southern Bosnia is controlled by the HVO, the main Bosnian Croat force, and by Muslim forces. Militarily, ethnically and economically, it is already a separate country from northern Bosnia. The people are friendly to U.N. forces, whom they regard as protectors and possible allies. They will not attack the U.N. at the moment and will recognise Serb infiltrators instantly.

But the Northern Ireland experience also holds a warning. When the British Army went into Ulster it went mainly to protect the Catholic community. Soldiers were received with cups of tea in the Falls Road. But when they did not get a result, the situation suddenly changed. The IRA moved in and used the Catholic community as its base.

In Croat and Muslim Bosnia, therefore, the greater danger may lie in not taking a tougher line

with the Serbs. If the Croats and Muslims see U.N. troops standing aside while the Serbs advance and atrocities take place, they may suddenly turn against those whom they now regard as saviours.

Turning to the Serb side, Major General Philippe Morillon, French commander of the multi-national forces in Bosnia, has explained that the Serbs have good reasons to stop their advance now. They control what they regard as "their" areas. Winter is starting — and none of the rank-and-file wants to live out in those conditions. Serbia must also watch its other front, with the threat of disturbances in Macedonia. A war on two fronts might mean the loss of some recent gains in Bosnia. If a firm ceasefire is offered, why not pull out while the going is good? A recent attack by a

root "brigade" — maybe 500 men — east of Mostar, which torched six villages, hit Serb morale badly. Now many be the time to stop.

But the Serb forces are still edging into southern Bosnia, probably because no one is stopping them. The Croats take turns to man the front line — I have seen no properly constructed defensive positions — because there are not enough weapons. No one suggests the U.N. should push the Serbs back, or threaten Serbia itself. But a determined stand by the powerful, well-equipped U.N. forces could shock the Serbs into halting. If local warlords and renegade pockets ignore instructions from Belgrade, the U.N. has force enough to deal with this.

The civil war in Bosnia is a half-hearted affair. Neither side dares risk a pitched battle be-

cause, like a diminutive version of the British and German navies in the World War I, it fears the war might be lost in an afternoon. The Serbs do not have the training, the discipline, the energy or the guts for close fighting with anyone comparably armed, never mind someone much better armed. Today's Serbs are not Tito's partisans. They are drunk on bullocks. The Bosnian roots and Muslims are even less skilful, and short of arms and ammunition.

The U.N. forces already in Bosnia are colossal by the standards of the civil war. Five battalions groups, now approaching 16,000 troops, controlled from an international HQ — based on that of NATO's Northern Army Group — at Kiseljak. The British and Spanish are on the Croat/Muslim side of the lines, the French and Canadians on the

Serb, with a multi-national group at Sarajevo.

The biggest group is the British, 2,400 troops including 900 in the forward base in Vitez, with 1,200 vehicles including 45 Warrior Infantry Fighting Vehicles and 24 Simular light tanks, plus dozens of Sparrows and Samsons, the former with mortars and Milan anti-tank missiles, plus Samaritan ambulances, other armoured vehicles and Samson recovery vehicles.

When has anyone reported the coordinated movement of more than a handful of Serb tanks? And where, apart from Sarajevo, do you see the well-built, properly sited fire trenches now appearing among the BRITISH BARBED WIRE?

Occasionally, the Serbs will mortar a Muslim village and send one tank down the road, fire a

shot and withdraw.

The Bosnians and Serbs, though, complain they lack weapons — apart from artillery pieces, anti-aircraft guns, and home-made steel plates welded to the front of their tanks.

Why do the Croats not creep into the town? The Serbs have no defences with a view to alert defences around Sarajevo? The traditional weapons of the war with the IRA — government mortar far involvement in Bosnia neither side determination, tactical sill of the IRA.

The Serbs rely on a range of heavy weapons: the Croats remain on the defence, not using the night-vision Serbs' heavy weapons. The HVO often knock off drink.

The IRA could a lot. Why not wait, tank and then hit it with cocktails — milk but not? Why not use make explosives for vests under the road, mines beside routes, the tanks must run there is little aggression, no closing with that goes for both Bosnians and Croats need more weapons could do a lot more mination, ingenuity ership. All are in a You will see weapon at the road you will never be bayonet. Look at troops along the hills are guarding. Keep neutral. They have a black plastic cover their futuristic SA Maybe the time has iron fist inside the vest make itself felt — The dent.



In 1992 everything went wrong for Europe

By Patrick Worsnip
Reuter

LONDON — Everything went wrong for Europe in 1992. The "whole and free" continent promised by the end of the cold war appeared to be coming rapidly unstuck.

To the east, the former Communist Bloc was menaced by political instability and economic hardship. To the west, the European Community's plans for union tottered on the brink of collapse. To the south, the Yugoslav war raged out of control.

The political troubles of a Europe no longer kept in balance by nuclear terror were accompanied by a harsh economic recession affecting much of the world.

Ethnic groups clashed, refugees poured across frontiers, currencies saw-sawed, dole queues lengthened. Europe had seen nothing like it for decades. The combination of racial intolerance, especially in Germany, and economic slump reminded some observers of the 1930s, when Nazi dictator Adolf Hitler rose to power.

As 1993 approached, there were signs that politicians were starting to address the problems, though solutions looked a long way off. It also seemed the recession could be bottoming out.

The year had begun on an

optimistic note. It was the first in seven decades to be rung in without the Soviet Union, which had collapsed along with the discredited Soviet Communist Party.

In its place, 15 nominally independent, nominally democratic states were thrust blinking into the light of day.

But all, from resource-rich Russia to remote Kyrgyzstan, soon learned that — as one Ukrainian newspaper put it — "independence is not a ready buttered piece of bread."

Decades of state control had left their economies in shambles. Old problems of decrepit industries and infrastructure were compounded by rocketing inflation and unemployment.

A Vienna institute estimated that the former Soviet Union would need annual investment of \$465 billion a year from 1995 to 2005 to even approach western standards of prosperity.

In Russia, President Boris Yeltsin, though still the most popular politician, was struggling by the year's end to defend his economic reforms and his government against an onslaught by conservatives who wanted to slow the move to a market economy.

The vast ex-Soviet territories were plagued by ethnic and factional violence. The four-year-old war between Armenians and

Azeris in the enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh dragged on, and there was serious fighting in Georgia, Moldova and Tajikistan.

The former Soviet Union's problems echoed those of the East European states, which had scrapped communism two years earlier. They found that industries were harder to privatise than to nationalise and that a cash-strapped West was stingy with aid.

Everywhere, living standards dropped, governments were ridden by factionalism and ethnic problems were never far away. The Czechs and Slovaks decided, albeit peacefully, to split Czechoslovakia into two from Jan. 1, 1993.

"Central Europe," wrote Jan Zielonka of Leiden University in the Netherlands, "is turning into the weak and unstable backyard of western Europe, and of Germany in particular."

But its problems were dwarfed by the carnage in the former Yugoslavia, where clashes in 1991 between Serbs and Croats had already ignited Europe's worst conflict since World War II.

The war entered a new dimension of violence and horror when it spread to Bosnia-Herzegovina after that republic declared independence in March and was recognised by the EC in April. Bosnia's minority Serbs, fear-

ing domination by Muslims and Croats, took up arms with the backing of Serbia and the former Yugoslav Federal Army and laid siege to the capital Sarajevo and other cities. They soon captured two thirds of the republic.

In early December Yugoslav President Dobrica Cosic estimated that 17 months of fighting had cost 138,000 lives, while the United Nations said it had created over three million refugees.

Worse still was the widely predicted prospect of the clashes spreading southwards and touching off a general Balkan war that could drag in Albania, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey.

Faced with the failure of U.N. sanctions against Serbia to halt the fighting and of peacekeeping forces to bring effective relief to civilians, the mood in Europe shifted towards tougher measures that would stop short of full military intervention.

But Yugoslavia and other ethnic trouble spots had cast a harsh light on the weakness of the European institutions that many had hoped would deal with just such crises as these.

Neither the 52-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, nor NATO, groping for a new role, nor the EC, which along with the United Nations set up open-ended Yugoslav peace talks in Geneva in Septem-

ber, were able to stop the war. West European leaders were distracted from Yugoslavia by their struggle to rescue EC plans for economic and political union enshrined in the Maastricht Treaty, signed in February.

Denmark threw the EC into crisis when its people voted in a referendum on June 2 to reject the treaty, which envisaged a single European currency and common foreign policy.

The vote showed up widespread unease over Maastricht both in France, where just 51 per cent backed the treaty in a referendum, and in Britain, where Prime Minister John Major had to postpone a final parliamentary vote to ratify the treaty until May, 1993.

The problem facing the community was how to win the Danes round to the treaty without renegotiating it.

A spin-off from the confusion over Maastricht was a currency crisis, partly due to the strength of the German mark on the back of high interest rates.

The weaker currencies could not keep up. In September, the British pound and the Italian lira pulled out of the EC's Exchange Rate Mechanism, and in November the Spanish peseta and Portuguese escudo were devalued by six per cent.

The currency turmoil, already battling recession, EC growth slowed to a sticky pace the year, but a slight uptick was predicted in 1993.

On a more positive note, the EC-U.S. accord on trade after six years of agonising hopes for a new deal, General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs that cut annual world commerce \$200 billion.

Nevertheless, unemployment in the community crept towards 10 per cent and predicted to pass that figure. This created social strain. Europe, most dramatic Germany where unemployment 1990 had hit huge levels.

There, discontented by the far-right violence against European and Third World refugees. By December, I had died in some 1,900.

Although rights activists, the sight of neo-fascist "volunteers" beating Jewish secretaries sent a shudder through a world which forgot the 1930s.

Amid a public outcry, a man government pledged stamp out the violence with tightening immigration.

Jardaneh presents 1993 budget

(Continued from page 11)

resources towards social sectors and increasing the government's contribution in the effort to fight unemployment and poverty.

According to Mr. Jardaneh, the budget is based on and aims at achieving the following:

- Financing government expenditure by local revenue which was estimated at JD 1.125 billion after excluding non-recurrent customs revenue of JD 60 million. This is 28 per cent higher than the estimated revenue of 1992.
- Decreasing the budget deficit to not exceeding eight per cent of GDP, including the "Armament and Security" account.

Providing continued support for armed and security forces.

Allocating enough funds to social, health, educational and youth services. Allocations for the ministries of health, youth, education and social development were increased by 20 per cent.

Improving the living standards of citizens with limited income and increasing efforts to fight poverty and unemployment. The allocations of the National Aid Fund were increased by 62 per cent over 1992 and stand at JD 12 million. Three billion dinars were also earmarked for the Development and Employment Fund.

Decreasing unemployment and lifting its negative social impact by giving priority to labour intensive investment. Six thousand new employment jobs will be created in 1993.

Coordinating the capital budget with the comprehensive development plan, which the government is still working on.

Giving priority to social services in refraining from constructing new permanent buildings, as foreign areas are secured for them.

Developing the infrastructure of the service sector; and

Supporting government programmes for administrative reform.

For the first time in Jordan's history, according to Mr. Jardaneh, estimated local revenues cover current recurrent expenditure. This, he said, "marked the beginning of a new era of self-reliance in the government's economic planning for the last two years."

He said the "dramatic change in country's economic performance" had not been achieved without commitment to financial and monetary reforms and structural adjustments within the economic reform programme.

Mr. Jardaneh said the commitment to economic reforms policies resulted in financial and monetary balance, the economy and increased confidence in it, resulting in increased economic growth.

He said the GDP, goods and services, grew by 15 per cent in 1992, while the real growth rate was 11 per cent. Excluding taxes, the real growth rate was 8.6 per cent due to the achievement by all productive sectors.

Mr. Jardaneh said the industrial and agricultural sectors grew by 10 per cent while the growth rate of the construction sector was 22 per cent compared to 15 per cent in 1991.

Mr. Jardaneh said the growth of financial sector in 1992 resulted in a surplus of JD 144 million instead of projected deficit of JD 107 million in 1992 budget after adding to the government. Excluding grants, Mr. Jardaneh said, the deficit for 1992 decreased from JD 388 million to JD 54 million.

He said the decrease of the deficit when adding the grants was achieved by increased current local revenue which amounted at JD 1.1 billion, an increase of 32 per cent over the initially budgeted figures in the 1992 budget.

Mr. Jardaneh said, 30 million were non-recurrent taxes paid as customs for cars by motorists from the Gulf.

Mr. Jardaneh said that foreign investments are expected to reach JD 18 billion, 29 per cent below the estimated figure in the 1992 budget.

Current expenditure for 1992, was estimated at JD 932 million, a decrease of 1.5 per cent from the figure estimated in 1992.

Armed forces move into Somali interior

(Continued from page 11)

In four days, Mogadishu went from a city of complete lawlessness to one of relative calm.

Asked to comment on some aid workers' comments that the mercenaries are guilty of "criminal negligence" for not going to the front promptly, he said: "We'll see them soon, and we're going to do it right."

"I need to know when we go to do it, if we don't have a sign environment, we can't be the kind of forces to impose militarily the right kind of environment."

To secure their own safety in Mogadishu, Marines have been confiscating weapons from raiding gunmen.

Relief agencies are waiting impatiently for U.S.-led forces to move into Somalia's anarchic interior and make it safe for convoys to move to the towns like Baidoa, the city of death in Africa's worst famine this century.

The U.S.-led multinational force has met no organised resistance since American and French troops landed on Wednesday.

But Cobra helicopter gunships destroyed three armed vehicles in Mogadishu suburb after coming under fire on Saturday. Residents

said two Somalis were killed and three were wounded — the first casualties inflicted by the Americans.

Two Somalis died and seven were hurt when a truck crashed after French troops fired on it at a roadblock Thursday.

Gunmen with Kalashnikov rifles would not let reporters past the rusted Soviet-made T-55 tank guarding the entrance to a decrepit military base where the helicopter firefight occurred.

U.S. troops in the city were on alert for possible reprisals by gunmen who had terrorised the city until the Marines' and French troops' arrival last week.

At Mogadishu port, firmly under U.S. control, the United Nations brought in its first relief ship since gunmen shelled a vessel which tried to dock there on Nov. 24.

The Sea Pearl, flying the blue and white U.N. flag, was carrying 3,000 tonnes of wheat given by the European Community.

"Today is the first visible sign there is no more insecurity and we can start bringing in relief vessels regularly," Paul Mitchell, spokesman for the World Food Programme, said as the Danish-registered freighter eased into the battered harbour.

King in Washington on private visit

(Continued from page 11)

involved with the U.N., as you know. We have a Jordanian contingent with the U.N. We are following the news with great interest and concern and we would like to see an end to the strife... in former Yugoslavia."

On the incoming administration of President-elect Bill Clinton, he said: "I am optimistic and hopeful and I believe that nothing will change on the major issues... of the world and the U.S. policies will continue to be much the same and to seek to resolve problems."

Water experts to continue talks

(Continued from page 11)

nonetheless found common ground and efforts to formulate a statement would still be made, he said.

Round eight of the stalled Middle East peace talks between Israel and Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the Palestinians is currently under way in Washington.

Most observers now believe there is little prospect of achieving progress until after Jan. 20 when U.S. President-elect Bill Clinton takes over.

Israeli, Palestinian and international scientists at the wide-ranging conference addressed the issue chiefly from its technical, legal, economic and hydrological aspects.

Delegates debated the questions of water supply, demand and equitable distribution, as well as its marketing, its management and technical solutions to boost water efficiency and reduce the impact on the environment.

4 killed in upsurge of violence

(Continued from page 11)

automatic weapons fire from a passing vehicle.

Kassem, military wing of the Muslim fundamentalist Hamas organisation, said in a telephone call to an international news agency, the attack marked the 15th anniversary on Dec. 14 — Monday — of the movement's founding in the Gaza Strip.

The killing of the soldiers prompted the Israeli army to ban Palestinians in the Gaza from entering Israel. Widespread curfews were imposed, confining thousands to their homes.

Some curfews were lifted Saturday, but stone-throwing clashes immediately broke out. One Palestinian was killed and at least 922 wounded in the West Bank when he allegedly failed to heed army orders to halt.

Ten soldiers were slightly injured in the Saturday incidents, the army said.

The army reimposed curfews Sunday on the major refugee camps in and around Gaza City, as well as on nearby towns, confining nearly one-quarter of the strip's 800,000 residents to their homes.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said the Palestinian revolt, which entered a sixth year last Wednesday, would last until a settlement was reached in peace talks under way in Washington.

"(The uprising) reflects the existing conflict between us and the Palestinians," Mr. Peres told Israeli Radio in an interview aired Sunday. "As long as this conflict continues, we will have problems."

Edinburgh summit revives EC

(Continued from page 11)

not address the problems of the European exchange rate mechanism or the high level of German interest rates, blamed by most for throttling economic growth across the continent.

Another ghost which could yet haunt the community lay undisputed in Edinburgh — the row between France and its partners over the farm subsidy deal with Washington in the GATT world trade talks. With so much else on the summit agenda, both sides agreed to leave that battle for another day.

That determination to ensure a successful summit accounted for the remarkable lack of tension around the meeting, despite the complexity of the issues and the emphatic demands by the EC's poorer countries for a larger slice of the EC budget.

There were occasional flashes, however.

Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, whose rearguard action on behalf of the "poor four" — his own country, Greece, Portugal and Ireland — squeezed an

extra 250 million ECUs (\$310 million) out of the summit in the late-night bargaining, threatened to walk out altogether at one point.

So too did Chancellor Helmut Kohl when his demand for 18 more members for Germany in the European Parliament was called into question.

Mr. Kohl admitted having to make a "substantial verbal contribution" to persuade Mr. Gonzalez to accept the final deal.

The German leader, the biggest contributor to the EC budget, had been determined to secure the extra representation at the parliament following his country's unification.

In the bagging that followed, the long-held principle of parity between the "big four" — France, Germany, Britain and Italy — was broken as the others received smaller increases.

To compensate France in particular, leaders then had to confirm the sites of the major EC institutions, whose homes have been only provisional since it was founded 35 years ago.

WHAT'S GOING ON

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An exhibition of ceramics by Jordanian artist Mahmoud Taha at Alia Art Gallery.
- ★ Exhibition of paintings by Hind Nasser at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Exhibition of paintings by painter Ufemia Rizk at Yarmouk University.
- ★ Exhibition of paintings by Samer Oussama at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ Sculpture exhibition by Mona Saudi at Al Balka Art Gallery in Al Fabeis.
- ★ Exhibition of rugs and ceramics by Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund, at the Plaza Hotel from 10 a.m. till 8 p.m.
- ★ Exhibition of weaving and ceramics, at the Philadelphia Hotel from 9:30 a.m. till 7:30 p.m.
- ★ Exhibition of paintings and silkscreen by three artists from Gaza: Fayez Al Hasani, Kamel Al Mughanni and Laila Shawa at Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation Gallery (10 a.m. - 5 p.m.)
- ★ Exhibition by Iraqi artist Shaker Hassan Al Saeed at the Jordan Gallery of Fine Arts.
- ★ Exhibition of ceramics by Iraqi artist Nehaya Khalaf at Baladna Art Gallery.

LECTURE

- ★ Lecture entitled "Madaba and Late Antique City Planning" by Dr. C.J. Lenzen at the Friends of Archaeology Centre (FOA) — 7 p.m.

PLAY

- ★ Play entitled "Waiting for Godot", directed by Sawwan Darwazah at the Royal Cultural Centre, the main theatre — 8 p.m.

FILM

- ★ Film entitled "Hajjaj" at the British Council centre — 7 p.m.

DEBATE

- ★ Satellite debate on the U.S. role in Somalia — the U.S. embassy auditorium, Abdou, at 2:30 p.m.

Arab writers festival kicks off with: Calls for Occidentalism

By Sa'eda Kilani
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In the first day of a week-long festival for Arab writers held at the Royal Cultural Centre, lecturers highlighted the role of writers in the progress of Arab countries and insisted upon the need to implement "occidentalism" as a response to orientalism.

"Occidentalism," according to the Lebanese writer, Dr. Anton Seif, is one of the most pressing needs at present for the development of Arab culture.

Citing the Egyptian writer Hasan Hanafi, Dr. Seif explained to the few participants who attended the four-hour sessions that occidentalism must not be of a hostile nature which would antagonise the West but should be an overall process of transforming the "West" in a way that would eventually lead to our benefit.

From Yemen, the writer Hisham Ali Ben Ali pointed "to the cultural (threat) imposed by

Writing for children

AMMAN — What can we offer to the child? Does the Arab child really possess a scientific mind? Are we teaching science to children in a complicated manner? These are some of the soul-searching questions raised in the first day of a week-long seminar on children held at the Royal Cultural Centre Sunday.

One prominent Iraqi writer for children, Mr. Farouq Saloum said: "An in-depth interest in children's writings was of minor importance in the Arab world until very recently."

In his paper entitled "Scientific Writing... or Scientific Imagination," Mr. Saloum said that "there are still many countries in the Arab world who do not have special institutions to provide cultural and social activities for children."

"Scientific thinking is a synonym for freedom of thinking," he said, and "science can not be reared in a milieu where freedom is restricted."

According to Mr. Saloum, many of the writings and terms used in children's books are still

ambiguous and hard to grasp. "Scientific writing for children should be able to open the eyes of the child to scientific information by the most simplest and clear method," he said. It should also encourage children to use their imagination and develop it in the most exciting way."

Mr. Saloum also said that children in Arab countries are deeply influenced by western cartoons and translated scientific fiction and Arab writers should adopt such methods to present Arab culture and its principles.

The Tunisian writer Mubarak Rabei's lecture tackled the considerations writers for children should take while presenting certain themes to them. He said that children's literature should be more attached to reality rather than imposing idealistic themes such as the constant triumph of good over evil.

"We must always be reminded that the child possesses a strong capacity for learning and development," he added. "He earns always for the betterment and for more information."

Physicians seek court intervention over question of accreditation

By Peter Sakers
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Frustrated by what they call the "corrupt" accreditation process of the Jordan Medical Council (JMC), foreign-educated physicians are turning to the Higher Court of Justice in hopes of winning authorisation to practise in Jordan.

The court is currently hearing the first of 20 cases filed by disgruntled physicians which call attention to an ongoing dispute between the JMC and doctors trained in specialities abroad.

The establishment-based JMC continues to be accused of not recognising speciality certificates earned abroad because they fear the competition. "They are a doctor mafia and are afraid of us because we are highly specialised and have good experience," said Dr. Dea Auran, whose trial is now before the court.

Dr. Auran specialised in Cardiology at England's National Heart and Lung Institute at the University of London. She presented her certificate to the JMC last year and expected it to be

recognised. According to Dr. Auran, the committee ruled that her credentials were not sufficient. "I was shocked," she said. According to JMC regulations, a candidate must possess the highest certificate available in the field of study, and must have sufficient experience to qualify for official recognition.

Dr. Auran argues that "in the U.K., there is no higher examination specifically in the field of cardiology." "I could do nothing else, they accused me of being a liar. So I went to court," she said.

Dr. Fouad Kilani, chairman of the committee which reviews candidates for cardiology specialities, said that Dr. Auran's case was not decided finally before she took legal action. Although unable to comment while the case was before the court, Dr. Kilani said that "did his best" to help Dr. Auran but there is a committee which must decide unanimously.

Dr. Haidar Al Mandani, an Italian-trained cardiologist who earlier this year won recognition after "a long battle" and has been

a de facto spokesman for foreign-educated doctors, said the JMC normally rejects foreign doctors as an excuse "under a cover that they want to raise the standard of medicine in Jordan."

Doctors interviewed say there are many Jordanian doctors who would rather work in Jordan but have stayed abroad because of the bureaucratic problems hindering their recognition here. "Their method is to send people out of the country, so (the JMC doctors) do not have any competition," Dr. Mandani said.

The fight for accreditation flared up two years ago when 400 doctors from the Gulf countries came to Jordan following the war. The doctors, most of whom had significant specialised experience, were either not receiving accreditation or were left waiting indefinitely.

A group staged demonstrations and sit-ins, culminating in a much-publicised hunger strike and camp out of 250 doctors in front of the Ministry of Health in May this year. The 25-day demonstration led to the doctors winning support from the leftist and the Muslim Brotherhood bloc in Parliament. The pressure resulted in 748 specialists receiving accreditation from the JMC, according to Dr. Mandani.

House committees examine draft laws

AMMAN (Petra) — The Lower House of Parliament's Law Committee held a meeting Sunday under its Chairman Saleem Al Zu'bi and discussed amendments to the Telecommunications Corporation Law and the Illegal Profiteering Law.

The House's Financial Committee also held a meeting Sunday under its Chairman Abdullah Akaleh and debated the 1992 Value Added Tax (VAT) draft law. The committee was briefed by Finance Minister Basel Jaradat on the reasons for enacting this law and it is scheduled to take a decision on the law next week.

Another meeting was held Sunday by the Lower House's Education Committee which was chaired by Deputy Abdul Halif Allawi. In its next meeting, the committee will resume discussion of the 1988 Temporary Education Law and meet with representatives of the Ministry of Education.

In another development, rapporteur of the House's Agriculture Committee Fawzi Al Tu'aima said the committee will start Monday a tour of southern Jordan. The aim of the tour, he said, is to familiarise the committee with the agricultural situation in south Jordan.

Report highlights plight of Palestinians

AMMAN (Petra) — A report by the Department for Palestinian Affairs at the Foreign Ministry issued Sunday focuses attention on heavy taxes imposed by the Israeli authorities on Arabs, the continued confiscation of Arab-owned land, and the inhuman treatment of inmates in Israeli jails.

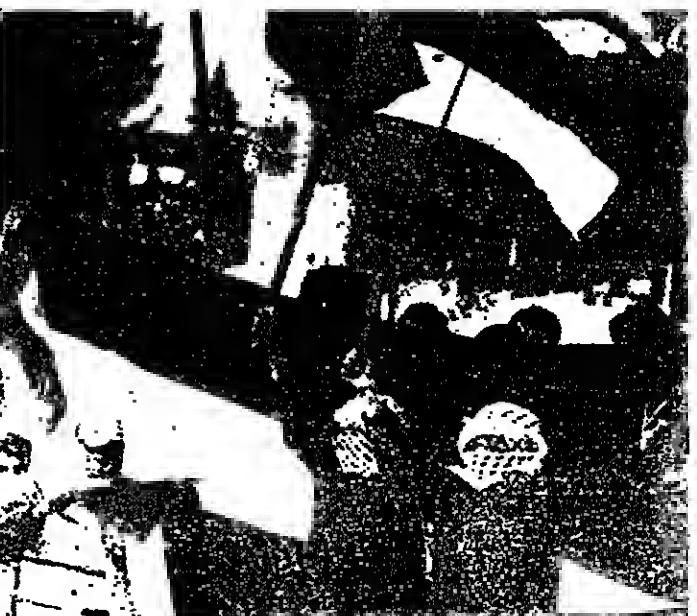
The heavy taxes imposed on Palestinians are the main reason for the current deterioration of the Palestinian economy, said the report.

Over the past 25 years, the Israeli authorities have been squeezing the Palestinians financially which has forced many people to emigrate, the report said.

Referring to the continued confiscation of land, the report said that the Israelis have seized some three million dunums of Arab-owned land in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip from 1992 and until the end of November. Its said that the Israelis have built 186 Jewish settlements on the West Bank and 20 in the Gaza Strip.

In the past month alone, the Israeli courts passed sentences on 318 Palestinians ranging from a few months to several years and the payment of heavy fines. Over the past six months they have demolished 17 Arab-owned homes, it added.

Despite the Israeli government's talk about reducing settlements, the report said that efforts are continuing to expand existing settlements mainly around the



Villagers in the Ramallah region wave the outlawed Palestinian flag in a demonstration of defiance.

city of Jerusalem. The settlements set up in the occupied lands, now house 153,000 Jewish settlers.

Attacks on Arab property has also increased, the report stated. The report said that the Israelis are continuing to violate human rights by torturing prisoners in

Israeli jails. The report cited an Israeli newspaper Col Ma'in which gave a description of miserable conditions in the Israeli jails and the inhuman treatment accorded to the Arab inmates. The newspaper appealed to the world community to intervene and end such malpractices.

REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS POSITIONS IN AN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE COMPANY

- Accountants:**
- University degree graduates in accounting, (preferably U.S. graduates).
 - Fluent in Arabic & English (spoken & written).
 - 2-4 years experience in accounting.
- Secretary:**
- Diploma in secretarial work.
 - Speaks & writes good English.
 - 2 years experience in office work.
 - Experience in personal computers is a must.
 - Ability to handle pressure.
 - Presentable, pleasant personality, like to deal with people, and has good telephone manners.

Qualified candidates, please send C.V., photo & credentials to P.O.Box 960913 Amman — attention: Human Resources

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

A leading drug store in Amman is seeking the following employees:

- 1. Field Sales Supervisor** to lead and supervise the professional sales force. The candidate should be:
 - A pharmacist with five years experience in this field in the Jordanian market.
 - Very fluent in English - written and spoken language.
- 2. Medical Representatives** with the following qualifications:
 - Pharmacists, male or female.
 - Fluent in English, written and spoken.

Aggressive candidates are requested to send their application along with their C.V. and a recent photo to: P.O.Box 9953 - Amman, Jordan

A deaf child grows up too

By Haya Qubain Karadshah

By far most deaf children are born to hearing parents. In addition, the sense organ for hearing is not accessible to the casual observer. Indeed, it is difficult for the specialist to realise deafness until you speak to the person and wait for a linguistic response. But because we do not expect speech behaviour in the newborn infant and because our speech directed to him is usually accompanied by looking and appropriate gestures, the deaf infant may respond quite normally by smiling, struggling, and cooing.

Thus, the deaf baby is born into a hearing world that does not suspect him of being deaf. He is nursed, he cries and smiles, he is curious and fascinated by moving things and faces, and he responds affectionately to the care and love given him.

By now he may be eighteen months old and he is a beautiful, lovable little baby. The parents dream and talk of his future and their future with him. In retrospect they recall things, but at the time they did not feel disturbed about them. "Has he not started to talk yet?" "He must be a late talker, but so was cousin Saad

"Are you sure he can hear well?" "Of course he can hear. See how he runs to me when I clap my hands."

The purpose for my writing this is to try help understand realistically the deaf child. Acceptance and understanding go hand in hand, although acceptance can be based on a wrong understanding. In the case of the deaf child, acceptance can be based on an understanding that the child will be trained to speak and to use the verbal language.

We already know about his everyday social activities and we find that he is a normal child who is interested in what is going on around him.

By the time the child is almost five years old, we have had many occasions to observe behaviour that arrests alert intelligence and clever reasoning. When the child's father watches television, our boy often sits beside him. Well, this child does not "hear" it, he "sees" it.

A distinguished educator describes, the deaf child's world: "He lives in a wordless world. Accordingly, all internal language, clothed thought processes

for him are non-existent. All objects at once become nameless and are identifiable only by their most obvious but nameless function. The clock and the calendar are like wise meaningless, for they are but arbitrary indicators of time, an abstraction. Places such as home or grandma's house are without special significance beyond the nameless warmth and affection so evident in such places. His world... is a timeless world, filled, with vague and meaningless comings and goings."

Now we must try to understand the role of verbal language — how it functions in development — and relate it to the deaf child's situation.

Verbal language as an entity is of course the product of the thinking persons who compose a society. It is a universal means of symbolising the speech medium. It forms a symbolic system that is reflected in the grammar of the

language and it is undoubtedly an important means of human communication.

Young deaf children typically develop homemade signs to communicate in their environment. These signs are clearly motivated in that they derive from personal activities or events and may not be meaningful except to the people who are around the deaf child.

Perhaps our deaf child makes up a sign for hot blowing into an imaginary cup and uses it in connection with hot food (from where it originated), a hot stove, hot water; the child knows (theoretically) what heat means and employs a part activity related to heat as a symbol to communicate. By contrast, a hearing child would be exposed to the "Arabic label."

Take the Arabic word justice, for example. Does the knowledge of this word by itself improve a person's knowledge of what jus-

ice means? Of course not. A three-year-old hearing child may use the word, but it will take him close to ten years before he will have a mature concept of justice. Our five-year-old deaf child may use a gesture for fair and just — an important, early-developed notion — and he will also have to wait until adolescence to gain the mature concept.

The gesture for heat used by our deaf child originated from the personal reaction of the child and at that time it was motivated. But soon, he uses the gesture in different contexts for example, "Outside Hot", in which the particular reaction would be entirely out of place.

Are the play and gestures more important than verbal language? from a developmental view point yes; the active participation of one's own bodily activity appears to be the basic mode of symbol and formation, from which all other symbol modes derive.

I noticed that deaf children's main difficulty with learning Arabic is its structure or grammar. Many deaf children know a large number of words but do not have the know-how to comprehend or to generate conventionally correct sentences with them. For this reason, we are justified in saying that they lack the knowledge of a linguistic system though they know some words. For the same reason, we would not say that an eight-year-old deaf who has picked up a few conventional signs knows the sign language. What is lacking in both cases is mastery of the linguistic system.

Here then is our language-lacking deaf child. He does not lack intelligence by which to organise, know, and understand

the world around him. He does not lack symbolic skills through which to express his knowledge in play, in fantasy, and in gestures. He does not lack communicative skills, because he articulates his knowledge and his desires to others around him by means of pointing or symbols. He does not even lack all conventional symbols, because typically, by the time he is five, he will have established a number of symbols that for him and those who are in contact with him have taken on limited conventional meaning. Indeed, through formal instruction, he may already have learned a number of Arabic words, but he lacks a linguistic system and therefore the language. In this respect, he differs

from hearing five-year-olds.

One question is where child got his symbols. It is: From whatever personal events he chose to symbolise and communicate.

Where did the hearing child acquire his symbols? Many symbols, from events, but for his communication he had no choice; the linguistic symbols are produced by the status and personal life. The writer works at the of Health National of Speech and Hearing.

MUSICAL ENJOYMENT THROUGH ACHIEVEMENT

The Associated Board, established in 1889, is an international examining body which offers graded music examinations in over 40 countries around the world.

Examinations are offered in 35 instruments, voice, theory and practical musicianship, and are open to students of all ages.

Over half a million aspiring musicians are examined each year making it the largest international examining body for music in the world.

Entries for the Theory and Practical Examinations to be held next Spring in Amman will be accepted from 19 to 26 December 1992.

For registration and further information about syllabuses and regulations, please contact the local authorized representative:

The National Music Conservatory
Noor Al Hussein Foundation
Atiyat Building, Jabal Amman
P.O. Box 925687

Tel. 687620, Fax. 687621



ASSOCIATED BOARD
OF THE ROYAL SCHOOLS OF MUSIC

IRAQI-JORDANIAN LAND TRANSPORT CO.

"Advertisement"

Tender Invitation

The Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Co. invites tenderers to submit offers for the following tenders:

1. Tender No. 16/M/92 supply of spare parts for M.A.N. truck tractors.
2. Tender No. 16/R/92 supply of spare parts Renault truck tractors.

A copy of tender terms and conditions could be bought for the sum of JD 25 each, non-refundable, from the company's main offices in Jabal Amman, opposite to the Tunisian embassy, during official working hours (0800 - 1400) daily excluding Fridays and official holidays starting from Saturday, Dec. 12, 1992.

Monday Jan. 25, 1993, (1200 hrs) is the closing date for accepting offers. Cost of advertisement will be borne by those awarded the tenders.

Dr. Shaker Mahadin
Director General

PRODUCTION MANAGER REQUIRED

The service of an energetic and experienced pharmacist is required to fill in the post of a production manager for a pharmaceutical manufacturing company in Africa.

Candidates should possess:

1. Good command of the English language.
2. Post qualification degree in the field.
3. Good working experience is required.

If interested, please write with confidence to:

Trans Afro Arab Est.
P.O. Box 925913
Amman - Jordan
Production Manager Post

☆ All applications will be dealt with strict confidence.

Jerusalem's Jewish population declines

MORE JEWS are leaving Jerusalem than are moving there, according to a municipal study released at a recent city council meeting.

The study showed that 13,000 Jewish residents left the city in 1991, and initial figures for 1992 show that about the same number will depart this year, mainly because of problems finding jobs and affordable housing. 8,400

Jews moved to the city last year, giving a net loss of 4,500 people. The net loss in 1990 was about 3,000, said the study.

The report was presented to the city council by councillor Emmanuel Zisman, who is also a member of the Israeli Knesset (parliament). Saying that it "points to a very grave situation which demands immediate action," he called on the government to increase funding for the

city, and to provide tax incentives to encourage industries to locate there.

The city's mayor, Teddy Kollek, said that the recently elected government of Yitzhak Rabin was "full of good will" towards Jerusalem "but doesn't seem to know how to get things done" for the city. Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding, London.

Under the Patronage of
HER MAJESTY QUEEN NOOR
The Al Hussein Society for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped
Invites you to its

Annual International Bazaar

At the Amman Marriott Hotel, Tuesday, December 15, 1992 from 10:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

☆ International Bake Sale ☆ Decorations
☆ Handicrafts ☆ Gift Items

JORDAN MARKET PLACE

THE PROFESSIONALS ALWAYS CHOOSE THE RELIABLE

PACKING, AIR FREIGHT FORWARDING, DOOR-TO-DOOR SERVICES AND DELIVERIES, CUSTOMS CLEARANCE, TICKETS AND RESERVATIONS.

AMIN KAWAR & SONS
TEL: 604876 604896
P.O. BOX 7806
AMMAN

CROWN INT'L EST. Packing, shipping, forwarding, storage, clearing, door-to-door service Air, Sea and Land.

Agents all over the world
Tel: 664030
Fax: 690852
P.O. Box 925487 Amman

KAIS CENTRE FOR HOME SERVICES YOUR BEST CHOICE IN JORDAN...

☆ Kals Dryclean, 1 Hr. Service
☆ Shoes repair ☆ Engraving
☆ Keys Service
☆ Upholstery, curtains & carpets cleaning
6 Branches of YOUR Service
Mecca Street, behind Pizza Hut, phone 821656, Fax 828163

STUDIO HAIG Professional Quality in Hair Styling Develop your colour and cut style and more...

STUDIO HAIG
674111 Amman Plaza

Car-Rental Pick up-delivery 8:00 - 24:00

Europcar 674111 Amman Plaza

MANDARIN RESTAURANT Special Chinese Skilled Chinese

Open 12:30-3:30 & 6:30-10:30
Take away is available
Wadi Sagra Road near Philadelpha Hotel
Tel: 691822, Amman
Once Tasted Always Loved

Under the patronage of
H. R. H. Prince Ra'ad Bin Zeid
The Salt Handicraft Training Centre

invites you to the inauguration of its exhibition of Weavings and Ceramics
Dec. 12-15/1992 from 9:30 a.m. - 7:30 p.m. at the Philadelphia Hotel - Amman.



The Salt Handicraft Training Centre is a project sponsored by the Jordanian and the Italian governments under a joint technical cooperation agreement. The project is implemented by Noor Al Hussein Foundation, The Salt Development Corporation and COTECNO, Roma

Kashmir Restaurant FIRST CLASS INDIAN RESTAURANT Special Executive Lunches Take away service available

Open Daily 12:30-3:30 pm 7:30-11:30 pm
After the Philadelphia Hotel Towards 3rd circle
Tel: 659519 659520

CHINA RESTAURANT AQABA CHINESE FOOD

Open daily 12:00 - 15:00 & 18:30 - 23:30
Tel: 03 - 314415

PEKING RESTAURANT AUTHENTIC CHINESE CUISINE elegant colorful atmosphere moderate prices

Shemouni, Tel: 600250 (now open daily)

CHEN'S CHINESE RESTAURANT Mecca Street, Yarmouk Engineers' Housing Estate, near Kilo Supermarket

Mongolian Barbecue for Lunch Friday only
Tel: 818214
Come and taste our specialties
Open daily 12:00 - 3:30 p.m. 6:30 - Midnight

RESTAURANT CHINA The first & best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan

1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near Alhijyah Girls School
Take away is available
Open daily 12:00-3:30 p.m. 7:00 - Midnight
Tel. 638968

TRIO K... AL KHAY... 830 pm

French Cuisine

RESERVATION
TEL 819564

Apartment For Rent Super deluxe apartment for rent. Fully furnished, 3 bedrooms, big living area, 300 sq. metres.

Location: Sweifeh.
Price: L\$523,000
For further details call:
Abdoun Real Estate
Tel. 810605/810809/810520

Ma'in Spa Village for fun & cure

The First Spa in the Middle East based on hot Sulphur mineral water Springs of high mineral concentration for the cure of Rheumatism, Arthritis, Sinusitis, Digestive diseases Or just for blood circulation enhancement
50% Discount On Room Rates
For Non Jordanians - Residents
Amman: 688271/2, 688279, 688310 - Location: 08 548500

China Town Restaurant

Every great city in the world has its China Town and Amman now has its own. Where you can enjoy the most exquisite Chinese dishes for lunch and dinner.
Banquet and special service
All chefs from Peking, China
at the Amman Marriott Hotel
Tel. 674295 or 674111 - ext. 6338

The First Class Hotel in Amman that has a Kitchenette in every room!

DAROTEL
Amman - Tel. 688193
P.O. Box 9403 - Fax 602434
Telex 23888 DAROTEL JO
Ideal Residence For Expatriates and Businessmen

JORDAN AIRWAYS TRANSPORT

announces its new service AMMAN - AIRPORT - AMMAN with its modern air-conditioned buses. Departure every hour on either Abdali Bus Station Headquarters. Fare: 750 Jds per trip. Enquiries: 641144

Features

Israel's crack troops fall from public grace

by David Richardson

AVIV — Once they were regarded as the world's elite fighting forces, the battle-hardened troops of the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) have fallen from public grace. In the six-day war, from the attacks on Palestinian towns to blitzkriegs against Syria, it seemed no day in the Middle East could be without the IDF. But much has changed in the last few years. The Israeli army's image of invincibility has been eroded by the debacle of the Lebanon invasion, the withdrawal from the Golan Heights, the coming of age of a generation that prefers its leisurely lifestyle to fighting, and a disastrous training accident that killed five young soldiers.

school graduates not to volunteer for undercover army units trained to combat the Palestinian rebellion in the occupied territories. Although the pamphlet was widely criticised and the group's members harassed, their action would have been unthinkable a decade ago.

The training accident provoked such a fierce public questioning because it involved one of the IDF's commando units, which embody the romantic myth of the Israeli army as unorthodox in method but efficient in execution. Gen. Barak, who is said to have led a successful storming of a hijacked airliner at Lod, and many of the leading generals surrounding him are veterans of these units.

The Zee'elim affair, as it has been dubbed, was only the latest in a series of training accidents. During the summer two young recruits died of heatstroke while on survival training north of Eilat; a year ago another five soldiers were killed when a wrong codeword on the radio sent an artillery shell into a group relaxing on a dune, also at Zee'elim. Disillusion is rife. "I grew up on these myths about the special units," said Yoram, an ex-paratrooper who now runs his own advertising agency. "Today I am sceptical about them. I don't think they make all that difference. Perhaps it is time for us to think of a professional army."

The army's bungled attempts to cover up the latest accident served only to fuel public debate.

"We were taken aback by the strength of public reaction," said Mordechai Zippori, the deputy defence minister. "The whole affair has been mishandled and has left a scar. If the witch hunt continues, there will be long-term damage."

The story has been on the front pages of the local press since the five, believed to be members of the secret Sayeret Matkal, or general staff reconnaissance unit, were killed in the northern Negev on Nov. 5.

Attending the exercise were most of the military top brass including Gen. Barak; Major General Amiram Levine, the unit's commander; Amnon Shahak, the deputy chief of staff; and Major General Uri Saguy, chief of army intelligence. After almost daily leaks, and the army censor's heavy-handed attempts to plug them, the news broke last week. The Miami Herald reported that all the generals were present to supervise a dry run before an operation scheduled for later the same day aimed at assassinating Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah, leader of Hezbollah, the fundamentalist Islamic organisation, in Beirut.

The story, which had been banned from Israeli newspapers by the army censor, was immediately picked up by the local media.

The army censor was seen in earlier times as the guardian of Israel's security and allowed to work anonymously. Last week he found himself in front of another hostile parliamentary panel, his photograph in all the papers and

his decisions publicly criticised.

The reputation of the Israeli army is unlikely to be repaired in the near future. Israelis realise that it has been living on past glories, such as the Entebbe raid. However, since the 1967 war it has had few clear successes: the 1973 Yom Kippur war was almost lost in the first day, the 1982 invasion of Lebanon turned into Israel's Vietnam, and the intifada has dragged on for five years. During the Gulf war, the army and its much-vaunted air force had its hands tied even as the first missiles fell on the country.

Adding to the army's problems is Israel's change of life-style. It is no longer a pioneer state. Although Israelis remain sceptical of their Arab neighbours' intentions, their increasingly middle-class way of life strains commitment to the army, where they must serve lengthy periods of reserve duty every year. As the country battles with economic problems, the army's budget is being viewed with increasing hostility.

The nature of the army itself has also changed; it is demoralised by the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, fighting teenagers with stones and a hostile world press. Meir Pail, a leading local military historian, said this had changed the mentality of those serving today. "You cannot deny it is corrupting. It undermines the self-image of those who have to serve there," The Observer.

Mideast — the text of peace needs a careful reading

By Gideon Rafael

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM — Arab and Israeli representatives are in Washington for their seventh round of peace negotiations since the Madrid conference more than a year ago. Having spent months in procedural manoeuvring, they are now cautiously approaching issues of substance. And all are awaiting, some with trepidation and others with hope, the arrival of the Clinton administration.

Since the Arab-Israeli conflict began, two fears have haunted both sides: the fear of war and the fear of peace. The Gulf war dramatised the devastating perils that a future war would hold. As to the benefits of peace, nothing could have been more persuasive to Arab leaders than President Sadat's audacious vault over the barrier of hostility. Arab leaders slowly began accommodating themselves to the idea that Israel's right to national independence, peace and security was as legitimate as their own.

The 45th anniversary of the United Nations' decision on the peaceful settlement of the conflict coincides with the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the Security Council resolution charting the outlines of the prospective peace agreement. While Arab military intervention wrecked the solution envisioned in 1947, U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967 remains the universally recognised instrument for the attainment of peace.

But misinterpretation could impair its usefulness. Some read it as requiring the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the territories occupied in 1967. Others claim that Resolution 242 does not apply to the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights. Both interpretations are incompatible with the text and intentions of its authors. A singular diplomatic success story, Resolution 242 (together with Resolution 338, its companion), has already made one peace treaty possible, and it continues to serve as the sole agreed basis for future agreements.

Resolution 242, in conjunction with the Camp David accord — in which Israel recognised "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people" — affirms the obligation of the parties to establish a just and lasting peace by direct negotiations, with outside assistance if so desired.

It stipulates that Arab states must end their state of belligerency towards Israel. It calls for the acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognised boundaries; and provides

for the withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in 1967 to secure and recognised boundaries to be contracted in the treaties of peace.

As long as the Arab side, and in particular Syria, hesitates to commit itself in binding terms to the central aim of Resolution 242, the conclusion of full contractual peace, prospects remain dim for the settlement of other outstanding issues.

The dissolution of the Soviet empire has created novel opportunities to resolve long deadlocked conflicts. Russia is no longer an element of disturbance in the Middle East and in the United Nations. It supports the settlement of regional conflicts, encourages Arab-Israeli peace negotiations and cooperates with the

other permanent members of the Security Council.

For too long, Arabs and Israelis have wasted lives, resources and opportunities in sterile hostility. The Arab states, unable to eliminate Israel by force, made the United Nations their battleground, reversing the Clausewitz doctrine that war is a continuation of diplomacy by other means. Israel held its ground in both arenas.

In connection with the U.S. occupation of defeated Japan, Dean Acheson wrote, "Force cannot steel itself to dominate another people by sheer force." Israel's military experience and democratic vocation confirm both parts of the Acheson doctrine. The Arab experience is marked

by an accumulation of fury and frustration, as well as the failure to seize opportunities likely to turn their fortunes. In this way, the Arabs harmed themselves more than their foes could.

Arabs and Israelis have finally moved from the battlefield to the conference table. By all appearances they realise that if their negotiators abandon that table without having accomplished their task, a torrent of violence may sweep their peoples back into the abyss of war. Two years from now the United Nations will celebrate the 50th anniversary of its founding. The presentation of Arab-Israeli peace treaties to the U.N. registrar of treaties would be their most fitting and cherished tribute.

The writer is a former director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry and former ambassador to the United Nations. The article is reprinted from the International Herald Tribune.

Islands dispute could be focus of Gulf Arab summit

I (R) — Tehran's actions against islands that straddle the routes, including the arrival there of Iranian ships, could galvanise anti-Iranian sentiment at a Gulf Arab summit this month, diplomats

said. Members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) were angry that many promises, Iran had fully rescinded measures seen as erosion of the island of Jubail, which it shares with Saudi Arabia.

Gulf diplomats said setting the island, which had been disputed between Saudi Arabia and Iran, as a community of fishermen and Iranian police that lived in an area, posed new worst-case scenarios for Iran's intentions. Settlers' arrival could not be confirmed but the area said it added a new dimension to the discussion of Iranian relations at the

GCC summit due to open in Abu Dhabi on Dec. 21.

The diplomats said tensions have mounted since the row erupted in March due to worries about Tehran's massive rearmament programme, including its acquisition of submarines, and the growing militancy of its anti-Western rhetoric.

"The Gulf states are unhappy about Iran's actions and see the islands dispute as an example of bad faith," one Arab diplomat said.

After a decade of recrimination following Iran's Islamic revolution that threatened to spread radicalism to conservative neighbours, ties with Iran began to mend after Tehran joined the Gulf Arabs in strongly opposing Iraq's 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

But they took a dive when Iran earlier this year extended its authority in Abu Musa beyond the area of a garrison it was allowed to set up under a 1971 agreement.

Tehran failed to appease its Arab neighbours when last

month it eased conditions for residents of the small island halfway across the Gulf and about 50 kilometres from either shore, close to Gulf oil tanker routes, the diplomats said.

"They have allowed a few foreigners back, but their patrols continue to roam the whole island," one diplomat said.

Neither side gave up its claim of sovereignty over the whole island under the 1971 agreement. The UAE says it was signed under duress after the late Shah of Iran sent an invasion force to Abu Musa shortly before Britain gave up its protection of the seven Gulf sheikhdoms that formed the UAE later that year.

In March Tehran expelled the foreigners who operated essential services on the island such as its school and clinic, claiming they constituted a risk to its security on the island.

It announced last month that the security threat had receded and it had therefore allowed back 12 teachers and their families,

mostly Egyptians, to reopen the school. Diplomats said it had also allowed the entry of an Indian doctor and nurse to reopen the clinic and workers who operate the island's power station.

The diplomats said it was not clear how many settlers had arrived since March or if any of them were crossing into the larger southern part of the island which is controlled by the UAE sheikhdom of Sharjah under the 1971 agreement.

There are no borders on the island and residents had in the past moved freely between the Iranian and Arab-controlled parts but Iranian police and troops had taken on island-wide responsibilities since March, they added.

Tehran says it is responsible for the island's security under accords with Sharjah but the UAE has consistently denied this and published documents which make no mention of security.

MARK YOUR CALENDERS...

We'll be holding our annual **CHRISTMAS BAZAAR** from **Dec 16th - 23rd** at the **Philadelphia Hotel** from **10 a.m. to 8 p.m.**

An assortment of more than 120 items of uniquely handcrafted products & designs. **OUR SALE SPECIALS WILL CONTINUE!** For more information, please call 628760

for your X mas shopping, your house, your office, or personal space... visit us at our store, we sell posters, prints, & originals

tel. 815814 sweifyeh

VACANCY

The British Bank of the Middle East

is seeking to recruit a few clerical staff. Candidates should be proficient in English and possess a good university degree. They should be outgoing personalities with sales skills and be effective communicators in both written and spoken English. Candidates should be under 27. Interested parties should submit their applications along with the following:

- 1- Curriculum Vitae.
- 2- Copies of educational certificates & academic transcript.

To: The Human Resources Officer
The British Bank Of The Middle East
P.O.Box: 925286
Amman - Jordan

Telephone calls are not acceptable. Applicants who applied for jobs in the British Bank Of The Middle East in the past should not re-apply for this job

Your Vital Link in a Dynamic Global Communications Network!

Panasonic Facsimiles

UF-400AD 890 J.D.

UF-250 800 J.D.

UF-150 760 J.D.

Competitive Prices

National Panasonic

Amman Bilberr & Co. Tel. 815457

Economy

Financial Markets
Jordan Times
in co-operation with
Cairo Amman Bank

Foreign Exchange Market Summary (December 7-December 11, 1992)

AMMAN — Dollar exchange rates witnessed wide fluctuations against the major European currencies during the course of last week, but ended the week only modestly changed. Against the pound, it was 0.95 per cent lower compared to the previous Friday, but was 1.5 per cent lower against the Swiss franc. The rising tempo of ERM woes, triggered this time by the Swiss rejection of closer economic bonds with Europe and fuelled by the Edinburgh Summit, favoured the German mark and the ERM currencies, reflecting adversely on the dollar. Meanwhile, the decline of trading volume ahead of the year-end concentrated price movements, creating added pressures against the U.S. unit, as many traders had been sitting on accumulated long-dollar positions.

News of the Swiss "No" vote to a proposition to join the European Economic Area flinched traders during Monday's Asian trading, taking the Swiss franc sharply lower, and the dollar higher. But a process of reevaluation later in the day indicated that such a move should bolster the safe-haven status of the Swiss franc, particularly at a time when the future of the European Economic unification process was so much in doubt. The Swiss franc hence rebounded sharply while the dollar dropped against most European currencies, closing at its lowest levels of the week at 1.5565 marks \$1.5593 to the pound and 1.3935 Swiss francs.

Analysts explained, that given the already accumulated long-dollar positions, failure of the U.S. currency to rally significantly, particularly against a strengthening Swiss franc, prompted many traders to adjust their positions, selling dollars to minimize losses.

Tuesday was uneventful, as technical factors continued to govern trading, in the absence of other price-moving news. The dollar rebounded Wednesday, benefiting mostly from a sharp decline in the British pound. The pound, which lost more than three cents, was sold off on news that a report by some economic advisors to the British Conservative government was calling for a two per cent cut in the base rate, and a 15 per cent evaluation. Whilst many observers did not expect any drastic change in British economic policy in the near term, and questioned strongly the feasibility of a devaluation, the report nevertheless, succeeded in unnerving many traders.

The dollar rose further Thursday, helped by rising tensions in Russia, which always hurt the mark. The Bundesbank, in line with expectations, announced it was raising its target for money supply growth for 1993. The U.S. unit hence closed at its highest levels of the week at 1.5792 marks and \$1.5550 to the pound. Trading volume declined even more at the end of the week, as stock hit New York, preventing many traders from reaching their targets. In Europe, where the bulk of trading occurred, traders refrained from going short on the mark because of tensions surrounding the ERM, despite the release of a set of tentative U.S. economic reports. The data signalled encouraging economic progress in the U.S. during November, which prompted several economic analysts to raise their forecasts for GDP growth during the final quarter of this year.

Medium term expectations remain firmly in favour of the dollar against all European currencies, as the fundamentals are increasingly pointing to an improving pace of economic recovery in the U.S., contrasted with a marked slow-down in Germany. But the director of exchange rates up until the end of the year, nevertheless, unclear and could be subject for some time due to the technical considerations that govern at this time of the year.

York Closing Rates for Major Currencies Against the Dollar

Currency	4/12/92	11/12/92	Percent Change
British Pound	1.5605	1.5560	0.29%
Deutsche Mark	1.5930	1.5780	0.95%
Swiss Franc	1.4285	1.4070	1.53%
French Franc	5.4070	5.3935	0.25%
Japanese Yen	124.95	123.87	0.87%

re-Currency Interest Rates

Currency	4/12/92	11/12/92	1-Month (%)	1-Year (%)
S. Dollar	3.87	4.00	3.43	4.00
British Pound	7.06	6.62	7.19	6.68
Deutsche Mark	9.03	7.81	9.12	7.87
Swiss Franc	6.18	5.68	6.06	5.50
French Franc	10.25	9.06	10.87	9.25
Japanese Yen	3.87	3.62	3.87	3.65

Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin

Currency	Bid	Offer
S. Dollar	.688	.690
British Pound	1.0706	1.0760
Deutsche Mark	.4351	.4373

Clinton vows U.S. economic strategy to keep America on top

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas (R)

President-elect Bill Clinton put Europe and Japan on notice Saturday his administration would develop a strategy to make sure the United States wins the race of the world's economic superpowers.

In a sharp break from the hands-off approach of the Republican administrations of the past 12 years Mr. Clinton said government must work with industry to help develop the critically important technologies of the future.

"With Europe coming together, with the Japanese developing closer and closer trading ties in the Far East, I think the United States needs to tie with Canada, with Mexico, with others in this hemisphere," he told a news conference.

"And I think we need a strategy so that we do not permit a squandering of our precious economic resources," he added.

Mr. Clinton's comments may send shivers down the spines of U.S. competitors in Europe and Japan and kindle fears the world economy is splitting into trading blocs.

At the news conference Mr. Clinton named Democratic Party Chairman Ron Brown as commerce secretary and long-time friend Thomas McLarty to serve as White House chief of staff.

"In my administration the Commerce Department will play a more visible and powerful role in rebuilding the American economy," Mr. Clinton said. "I am

nominating someone who will make the Commerce Department a powerhouse — Ron Brown." Mr. Clinton denied his administration would try to pick winners and losers in the economy of the future by targeting certain industries or companies for support.

But he made clear the government would play a more active role in helping American industry under his rule than it has either under President George Bush or former President Ronald Reagan.

"There has to be a national economic strategy in which government is a partner with the private sector," he said.

He pointed to the U.S. agriculture and defence industries as examples of where government has played an important role.

Alluding approvingly to a book by Lester Thurow, a prominent political economist, Mr. Clinton suggested there might be only one winner in the race to develop the technologies of the future and create high-wage jobs.

Mr. Thurow's book "Head to Head" depicts a coming economic battle between the United States, Europe and Japan to set the rules that will govern the world economy in the next century.

"Unlike in past times there may not be a win-win situation," Mr. Clinton said. "There may just be a limited number of these jobs."

Those comments contrast sharply with the free-trade philosophy that has dominated

American policy-making since the end of World War II in which all nations benefited from technological advances.

Mr. Clinton also insists he is still committed to cutting taxes on the U.S. middle class, but he and his new economic team made clear this week that it is not their first priority.

Mr. Clinton's choices of players for the top economic posts in his administration suggest he is just as serious about reducing the budget deficit as about keeping his campaign pledge to cut taxes.

And as he announces his second raft of cabinet appointments Friday, Mr. Clinton said that revitalising the U.S. economy through promoting investment was his first concern — ahead of a middle-class tax cut, which might give the economy just a temporary boost.

Mr. Clinton denied he was deferring tax relief for middle-income Americans, saying that was still justified on the grounds of fairness. But he said such a move had to be accompanied by steps to cut the huge federal budget deficit.

The president-elect said the kind of permanent changes he wanted in the tax code would "promote not only more fairness but even more importantly, more investment, which I always said was my first priority."

But he said he was "coupled with a multi-year deficit reduction plan," he said at a news conference in Little Rock.

Analysts said there was nothing really surprising in Mr. Clinton's remarks.

"I think it (the middle-class tax cut) has been on the back burner for a while," said Jeff Faux, president of the Economic Policy Institute, a liberal think tank. "The middle-class tax cut really was something that he didn't emphasise for the last four or five months of the campaign. The emphasis changed to investment."

During the campaign, Mr. Clinton said his economic plan would provide \$60 billion in tax cuts to middle-class families, offering them a \$300 tax cut per child or \$300 for a couple.

But questions arose about whether he intended to follow through on the pledge after his choice for White House Budget Chief, Leon Panetta said he thought cutting the budget deficit, now nearly \$300 billion, was more important than cutting taxes.

While Mr. Clinton assured reporters Mr. Panetta was not rejecting a tax cut for the middle class, there are no passionate advocates of such a cut among the rest of his economic team.

Mr. Clinton chose conservative Texas Senator Lloyd Bentsen as treasury secretary and Wall Street investment banker Robert Rubin to coordinate economic policy in his administration.

The most left-wing of the new economic advisers, Harvard political economist Robert Reich, has emphasised government investment in infrastructure, education and training.

AFM prepares to build new stock exchange in Shmeisani

AMMAN (R) — Jordan's stock exchange, undergoing a year-long boom, will build the Kingdom's first exchange building by 1995, its director said.

Amman Financial Market (AFM) Director Umayya Toukan said Saturday the proposed new building in Amman's Shmeisani financial district had received cabinet approval and design firms would soon be invited to tender bids.

He declined to specify the cost of the project, which he said would come from the exchange's own funds.

"This is definitely a sign of confidence in the future of the market," Dr. Toukan said.

He said the exchange is expected to move out of rented office space into the new eight-story building, its first permanent home, by early 1995. The 15,000-to-20,000 square metre building will also include a three-floor

underground car park and a restaurant.

Jordan's stock market, the most active in the Middle East, has reached successive record trading highs in the past year, fuelled by an infusion of money from citizens returned from the Gulf after Iraq's 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

Trading hit a monthly record value of 138.1 million dinars (\$186 million) in November after rising steadily since August.

EC leaders launch growth package

EDINBURGH (R) — European Community (EC) leaders launched a "growth initiative" designed to inject more than \$35 billion of new investment into flagging economies but said they were determined to clamp down on budget deficits.

Leaders hailed the package, designed to "boost confidence and promote economic recovery," and said the success of their Edinburgh summit should help restore calm to turbulent European currency markets.

"As a result of these decisions, the Edinburgh council will be remembered as the summit that put the Community back together and put us back on track recovery," British Prime Minister John Major told a news conference.

The initiative offered little new hard cash, focusing rather on ways to promote investment in major public works projects through loan guarantees and sticking to well-worn policies of clamping down on inflation and budget deficits.

Shocked by a relentless rise in unemployment across Europe and a sudden slowdown in Germany, the European Community's economic powerhouse, leaders said there were serious grounds for concern and put together a two-pronged package of measures.

Countries pledged to try to switch, if possible, the mix of spending in their national budgets in favour of infrastructure projects. But they made it clear that there was little room to manoeuvre and there would be no inflationary boost to demand that could increase already large deficits.

Lending will be stepped up through the European Investment Bank (EIB) and a new "European Investment Fund." The EIB would set up a new facility of five billion ECU (\$6.2 billion), which in turn could support projects through the "leverage" of extra funds of about \$11 billion.

The new fund, which might take five to six months to set up and would include money from commercial banks, would total two billion ECU (\$2.5 billion). The use of loan guarantees could leverage investment estimated at up to \$26 billion.

The aim of the package would be to speed up road and rail links and particularly help small and medium-sized firms.

Breaking with tradition, leaders invited their finance ministers to Edinburgh for separate talks on the economy. But they were dogged by rumours that they were holding secret talks on changing currency values in the European Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM), in turmoil since summer.

Several leaders said they hoped their growth package, coupled with deals on the EC's future budget and the "Danish problem" over the Maastricht Treaty on economic and political union, help restore confidence.

"This should help bring confidence and stability back to the markets and generate confidence and growth which frankly is not there," Irish Prime Minister Albert Reynolds said. Several finance ministers failed to conceal their frustration at the persistently high level of German interest rates, for many European countries the root cause of the current turbulence in the ERM.

But Horst Koehler, one of Germany's top finance ministry officials, said ministers had deliberately not tabled the ERM for discussion by leaders, knowing full well that speculation over the outcome would cause even more unrest on markets.

West German industrial orders decline for eighth straight month

BONN (R) — West German industrial orders fell in October for the eighth consecutive month, official data has showed and private economists predicted the trend would lead to the first drop in the region's factory output for 10 years.

The industrial orders slid a provisional 5.1 per cent in October from a month earlier and were down 9.7 per cent from a year earlier, the economics ministry said.

"Industry orders in West Germany fell considerably and reflect the clear weakness in the economy," the ministry said in a statement. It revised upwards September data to show a drop of 0.2 per cent.

The figures gave a snapshot of an industrial complex which has seen monthly orders retreat since March. In October, demand for western German factory goods fell sharply, with domestic orders down 4.7 per cent and foreign orders six per cent.

Declining corporate investment outlay hit capital goods hardest. Orders in this key sector fell seven per cent in October from September and plunged 12.4 per cent from a year earlier. Domestic orders fell down 7.4 per cent, while foreign orders slid 6.2 per cent.

The IFO Institute, one of Germany's five leading economic research institutes, said in a recent company survey industrial output would fall this year for the first time since 1982.

The steady decline in new factory orders would cause industry production to fall even further in 1993.

Based on survey of west German companies, IFO said industry output would drop by 1.5 per cent in real terms in 1992 and three per cent next year.

Engineering would be hit hardest by falling capital investment, but, combined with a weak domestic economy and low export volume, all industry sectors would be affected, IFO said.

"This is an alarm signal," Rolf Kroger, economist at the Cologne-based German Economic Institute, told German radio.

Mr. Kroger said many firms had already cut back investment plans because of the weak economy and high German production costs.

High wages and corporate taxes were causing foreign investors to "swerve around Germany," he said.

Last year, German companies invested 29.2 billion marks (\$18.5 billion) abroad, while foreign companies invested only 1.9 billion marks (\$1.2 billion) in Germany," he said, adding: "That must make one begin to wonder."

VILLA FOR RENT

2 storey villa, American system, garage, garden and telephone with independent central heating.
Location: Bayader Wadi Seer, Jandawil area.
Tel. 821244

Agaba Inn

Apartotel

Two bedrooms, lounge, living room, kitchen. Idyllic sea views.
Call Agaba tel.: 03/313512, fax: 03/314339.

AVAILABLE & WANTED

Furnished and unfurnished villas and apartments available for rent in different locations in Amman. Also wanted villas and apartments in different areas of Amman.
Tel. 694577, Amman.

2 FURNISHED DELUXE APARTMENTS FOR RENT


The first is a fourth storey apartment (roof), the second is a ground floor apartment, each of them consists of 2 bedrooms, 2 salons, kitchen, bathroom and balcony with separate central heating and telephone. Location: Shmeisani near Rosary College.
Tel. 686568 - 621204 - 671313

FOR SALE

MERCEDES 200 E — DUTY UNPAID
1. 200 E, 1990, dark blue, automatic, sunroof ABS, central-lock, rear head-rests...etc.
2. 200 E, 1990, arctic white, automatic, sunroof ABS, central-lock, rear head-rests...etc.
Please call: 823789

Now is the Time

To do your Christmas shopping. Finest gifts of finest gems of the world.



View of Dajani Jewellers Shops

Dajani Jewellers - Amra Hotel

NUTRITION WANTED

A VERY WELL QUALIFIED FEMALE NUTRITION IS URGENTLY REQUIRED. MUST HAVE GOOD EXPERIENCE IN DIETING. GOOD APPEARANCE & ENGLISH LANGUAGE. SALARY ACCORDING TO EXPERIENCE & CAPABILITY.
CALL: 669450 AMMAN

URGENT AMMAN FRENCH SCHOOL RECRUITS

Part-time Financial Clerk (Accountant) Experience in book-keeping and fluency in French requested. Secretarial skills an asset. Send C.V. and photo before December 20th to: ECOLE FRANCAISE D'AMMAN P.O. BOX 830059 D'AMMAN Tel. 826830/ 826846

Cinema Tel: 677420

CONCORD

TO HUT TO HANDLE
Shows: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Tel: 675571

Nabil Al Mashini Theatre

Young Women Christian Association Choral
Dec. 12-15, 1992
at 8 p.m.

Cinema Tel: 634144

PHILADELPHIA

ALLIGATOR II
Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30
Thu & Fri. special shows for children at 11:00 a.m.

KINDER GARDEN COP

Tel: 625155

AHLAN THEATRE

Nabil & Hisham's
AHLAN THEATRE
will be closed for the annual holiday as of Dec. 31, 1992
The temporary suspension of the 'Welcome New World Order' play will end by January 15, 1993.

Bosnian foes discuss truce again

SARAJEVO (R) — Senior officers of the warring Muslim, Croat and Serb forces met the commander of U.N. peacekeeping forces in Bosnia Sunday in a fresh attempt to bring fighting to a halt.

Talks began at Sarajevo Airport with Major-General Philippe Morillon challenging the three ethnic foes to demonstrate their commitment to a ceasefire they agreed to but have ignored.

The talks were accompanied by reports from Muslim-controlled Sarajevo Radio and the Bosnian-Serb News Agency (SRNA) of heavy fighting across the former Yugoslav republic, engulfed by war since Muslims and ethnic Croats voted for independence in March.

Gen. Morillon, who heads 7,500 U.N. troops in Bosnia, said Saturday he would press the three sides to abide by the ceasefire and added: "I am not a magician, I'm not a prophet but I think the conditions are established for negotiations."

He added: "It is up to the leaders to pay more than lip service to the peace process. We are in a vicious circle and we have to break out of this circle."

Gen. Morillon and the military envoys also discussed prospects for the demilitarisation of the besieged Bosnian capital of Sarajevo and a Serb proposal to allow free movement in and out of the city by civilians.

Fighting has worsened during the last two weeks and chances of the 18th ceasefire of the war being made to stick at Sunday's

talks were not improved by reports from the battlefields.

Sarajevo Radio said Serb gunners pounded the towns of Tuzla, Bihac, Bugojno, Tesanje and Zavidovici in the north and Capljina in the south.

It claimed allied Muslim and Croat forces launched successful counter-offensives around Gradacac in the north and Turbe, west of Sarajevo, and captured Serb-held villages.

Both sides reported fighting around Turbe Saturday.

Croat and Muslim forces Saturday launched an attack in northern Bosnia, near the Croat-held enclave of Orasje, in an attempt to cut the land corridor between Serbia proper and captured territory in Croatia, SRNA said.

According to the agency, Muslim and Croat forces launched infantry and mortar attacks during the night all the 100 kilometres length of the Serb front in southeast Bosnia.

It quoted Serb military sources as saying the attackers were reinforcing their troops in the region with more men and equipment and accused Croats of burning down Serb villages.

In Sarajevo, a U.N. official said Serb artillery fired on a repair team escorted by peacekeepers while trying to patch up damaged electrical installations and restore the city's power.

"Five rounds landed near the team," Mik Magnusson said. "It seemed quite deliberate. The Serbians shot fired."

He added: "It is deeply dis-

treasing for us to go out with very brave local engineers who don't have hard hats or bullet proof vests and then get shot at. It is discouraging."

Sarajevo's population of 380,000 trapped since the war began by a Serb siege, are virtually without electricity, water and heating and rely on U.N. aid for food. The temperature in the city was three below freezing Sunday.

In Banja Luka in northern Bosnia, International Red Cross officials said evacuation of the notorious Serb Manjaca detention camp was due to start Monday and that it would be emptied of its 3,000 male inmates by Friday.

Serbs, themselves short of food and resources, can no longer keep the camp going. The detainees will be taken firstly in buses to Karlovac in Croatia and then to other countries which have agreed to receive them.

The camp was opened last spring during ethnic fighting and the purge of the local Croat and Muslim populations in Serb "ethnic cleansing" operations.

Meanwhile, the commander of U.N. forces in the former Yugoslavia has warned against Western military intervention in the Bosnian war and condemned "acts of unspeakable brutality" against Bosnian Muslim women in detention camps.

French President Francois Mitterrand announced late Saturday that his country would ask the United Nations to authorise enforcement of the no-fly zone over Bosnia.

On Friday President-elect Bill Clinton spoke in favour of seeking a new U.N. resolution enforcing the ban on Serbian flights over Bosnia-Herzegovina. And on Saturday U.S. Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger said Washington will try to persuade its allies to use military force against Serbian aircraft violating the ban.

Gen. Nambiar suggested in the interview the increasing calls for military measures by Western forces may be because of the ease and speed with which U.S. troops entered Somalia to combat famine and stop gang looting of food and other aid.

"You cannot compare Bosnia and Somalia," the general was quoted as saying. "The moment you start comparing it you come to all the wrong conclusions."

Citing Bosnia's mountainous terrain, the lack of clearly drawn battle lines and an abundance of Serbian weapons, Gen. Nambiar told the Post that if the West becomes militarily involved "the whole ballgame" inside Bosnia could change.

In Edinburgh, the European Community (EC) summit piled new pressure on Serbia and Bosnian Serbs to end the Bosnian war and condemned "acts of unspeakable brutality" against Bosnian Muslim women in detention camps.

French President Francois Mitterrand announced late Saturday that his country would ask the United Nations to authorise enforcement of the no-fly zone over Bosnia.

Indonesia quake toll climbs above 1,200

JAKARTA (AP) — The death toll from a powerful earthquake that triggered large ocean waves and flooded villages in eastern Indonesia has climbed to 1,227, the government announced Sunday.

About 1,120 of the deaths from Saturday's quake occurred in the coastal town of Maumere on the island of Flores, the governor's office of East Nusa Tenggara Province said.

At least 500 other people were injured in the quake, officials said.

Hendrik Nai, a spokesman for the rescue team, said about 80 per cent of the buildings in Maumere, in the northern part of Flores, were destroyed. Whole villages in coastal areas were

wiped out by the seismic waves, he said.

The waves, called Tsunami, were as high as 25 metres and swept as far as 300 metres inland, he said.

Mr. Nai said bad communications still were hampering the task of gathering information from some parts of the island, which is about 1,600 kilometres east of Jakarta.

The earthquake measured a preliminary 6.8 on the Richter Scale, according to Indonesian officials. The U.S. Geological Survey in Menlo Park, California, measured it at 7.5 on the Richter Scale.

A quake of that strength is capable of causing extensive damage.

Gov. Hendrik Fernandez visited Maumere Sunday and was shocked to see the devastation, spokesman J. Gadidjou said.

He said ships were bringing volunteers, food and medicine from nearby towns to the damaged areas.

The quake destroyed government buildings, schools, mosques, churches and shops in Maumere and Larantaka on the eastern part of the island.

Most of the buildings on the island are single story structures made of wood and brick. The island is a poor, mountainous area which exports copra and grows maize and rice.

Aftershocks occurring around every five minutes hampered rescue work until midnight Saturday, Mr. Nai said.

220 Hindus held in India; riots ease

LUCKNOW, India (AP) — Police arrested 220 members of outlawed Hindu fundamentalist groups blamed for religious riots, an official said Sunday.

More than 1,150 people were killed in the riots, which followed last week's destruction of a 16th century mosque by Hindu fundamentalists.

There was no serious violence Sunday, but tension continued to prevail in many places, news reports said.

The arrests were made overnight in a crackdown in various parts of Uttar Pradesh, the northern state where Hindu militants tore down the mosque on Dec. 6.

On Thursday, the federal government banned three Hindu fundamentalist groups blamed for the campaign that led to the mosque's destruction and the

wave of communal violence that followed.

The Hindus say the mosque was built by Muslim conquerors on the birthplace of the Hindu god Rama and have vowed to build a temple on the site.

The government has promised to rebuild the mosque.

Among those arrested were Devi Dux Singh and Rajinder Agnihotri, members of parliament from the Hindu fundamentalist Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), the political wing of outlawed Hindu group Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS). The leaders were charged with inciting religious hatred, said D.K. Goswami, adviser to the state government.

In Calcutta, police arrested seven BJP leaders Sunday on

charges of disturbing communal peace, United News of India news agency said. The arrests were made just before the leaders were to visit riot-torn neighbourhoods.

The government has banned three Hindu groups — RSS, World Hindu Council, and Bajrang Dal — and two Muslim fundamentalist groups the Jamiat-E-Islami and Islamic Sevaks Sangh. They cannot operate offices and bank accounts and are barred from holding meetings.

Meanwhile, in Lucknow, in an attempt to ease communal tension, authorities were sending teams of well known Hindu and Muslim residents to neighbourhoods where curfew is in force.

Yeltsin seems set to keep Gaidar

MOSCOW (R) — President Boris Yeltsin seems likely to keep his favoured economic helmsman as head of government — at least for four more months — after a trial of strength with Russia's mutinous legislature.

Mr. Yeltsin and the Congress of People's Deputies agreed a compromise deal Saturday to end an acute political crisis that had threatened to divide the vast country.

Under a nine-point package, Russia will hold a referendum on April 11 to decide the outlines of a new constitution.

The compromise allows the president, battling the conservative-dominated congress to push ahead with radical economic reform, to have the final word on the choice of prime minister.

Under the deal, congress will vote on several candidates for prime minister and Mr. Yeltsin

will nominate Monday one of the top three for the post.

Most deputies say this, in all likelihood, will be Acting Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar, a free market radical and pivotal figure in Russia's economic reform drive.

If congress rejects Mr. Yeltsin's nomination of Mr. Gaidar he will at least be able to keep him as acting prime minister until April. "If that person does not win a majority, I shall appoint Yegor Gaidar as acting head of government until the eighth congress," Mr. Yeltsin told Moscow Channel One Television.

Mr. Gaidar, 36, has been at the centre of a trial of strength between Yeltsin and the congress. Its conservative deputies say Mr. Gaidar's stewardship of the economy has driven people to poverty.

When congress rejected Mr. Gaidar's nomination as full prime

minister last Wednesday, Mr. Yeltsin verbally savaged the legislature and then, over the heads of deputies, appealed to the people to throw it out in a referendum.

Meanwhile, EC leaders expressed strong support for Mr. Yeltsin's reform programme as the Russian president fought for control in Moscow's political crisis.

"The Russian government, under the authority of president Yeltsin, has brought in practical reform measures of historic significance," the leaders said in a declaration issued early Sunday after the end of their Edinburgh summit.

"We strongly support the process of transformation now under way aimed at a free, united and prosperous Russia," they said, adding: "Substantial progress has been made in only one year, despite the inevitable difficulties."

Sinn Fein member killed in Belfast

BELFAST (Agencies) — A Sinn Fein member shot by a gunman died Sunday morning in hospital, police said.

Press Association, the British News Agency, reported that the outlawed Ulster Freedom Fighters had admitted carrying out the killing.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) said Malahy Carey, 36, was shot once by a gunman who confronted him Saturday evening on the street in Ballymoney, 65 kilometres northwest of Belfast.

An RUC spokeswoman said one man was helping people with their investigation and a car was being examined.

Mr. Carey ran for local government three years ago as a representative of Sinn Fein, the legal, political wing of the Irish Republican Army (IRA).

Press Association reported that Mr. Carey had served a lengthy prison sentence for terrorist related offenses but did not say or give details of the offenses.

Meanwhile, security chiefs are mounting an unprecedented operation to try to thwart IRA guerrillas who have stepped up a pre-Christmas bombing campaign on the British mainland.

Britain has responded to a spate of bombings and threatened attacks by setting up roadblocks manned by armed police, a sign of official concern.

The checkpoints are commonplace in Northern Ireland, where the IRA seeks to end British rule, but in the past the authorities resisted their deployment on the mainland.

Major security measures against the IRA were in force for the summit of European Community leaders which ended in Edinburgh, Scotland, Saturday.

"We're having a sigh of relief that Edinburgh passed off without incident," said one security source.

Italians vote in local elections

ROME (R) — A million people are expected to cast their votes Sunday in keenly-watched local elections widely seen as a referendum on Italy's entire political system.

Protest groups ranging from anti-mafia campaigners to the separatist Northern Leagues are set to make big gains on a wave of popular revision against the country's traditional parties.

"More than a vote, this is a judgement," commented La Stampa newspaper. "Today voters must decide whether to help the old system survive or hasten its demise."

Public support for Italy's main

stream parties has fallen dramatically as economic chaos, feeble administration and a devastating corruption scandal take their toll.

Umberto Bossi, leader of the Northern Leagues, is set to be the big winner but major gains are also expected by far left and right groups.

In a country where until only a few years ago a swing of more than two or three per cent was seen as a landslide, parties like the dominant Christian Democrats and their socialist allies are expected to see their vote halve in some towns.

"I've never seen such a radical change," said Nicola Piepoli,

director of the private CIRM forecasting institute.

"The market is firmly in the hands of the protestors now — the historical parties are very much on the defensive."

Fifty-five town councils and one provincial assembly are up for election, many of which have either collapsed under the weight of corruption or fallen into mafia hands.

They range from the wealthy northern centres of Varese and Monza to the crime-infested southern city of Reggio Calabria and Castellammare di Stabia near Naples, one of the most violent towns in Western Europe.

Clinton taps friend as chief of staff

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas (R) — President-elect Bill Clinton Saturday named the first black in his new cabinet — the Democratic Party Chairman, Ron Brown would transform the U.S. Commerce Department into an economic "powerhouse."

For White House chief of staff, Mr. Clinton turned to Thomas McLarty, an Arkansas businessman who has been his friend since childhood. Mr. McLarty is chairman and chief executive of Arkla Inc., a natural gas company.

Mr. Clinton, who has promised his cabinet would "look like America," made the latest appointments just before stepping down as Arkansas governor.

He also said Saturday he expected to finish naming top officials of his cabinet by the Dec. 25 Christmas holiday. He already has nominated people for several key economic posts including Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas as treasury secretary but has yet to choose secretaries of state, defence and an attorney general.

On Friday he named three women to important positions in the emerging administration.

Mr. Brown, a 51-year-old Washington lawyer who in 1989 became the first black to head a

major political party, would have a central role in economic policy-making, Mr. Clinton said.

"In my administration the Department of Commerce will play a more visible and powerful role in rebuilding the American economy," he said. "I am nominating someone who will make the Commerce Department a powerhouse."

Once seen as an outsider, Mr. Brown was a key Clinton supporter and force for party unity in 1992.

Mr. McLarty's appointment as Mr. Clinton's right-hand man in the White House came as a surprise because he leads a major U.S. corporation listed on the New York Stock Exchange — which raises the potential to generate conflicts of interest.

But the 46-year-old Little Rock businessman said he would seek to eliminate any potential conflict by divesting himself of all publicly-traded stock he owns by year-end — a move that could mean financial sacrifice on his part.

Mr. Clinton said his childhood chum was an executive "who knows how to get things done" and that he would "bring the concerns of real people to the table," as a Washington outsider.

He suggested that, unlike Donald Regan and John Sununu

in the Reagan and Bush administrations, Mr. McLarty would not use his post as White House gate-keeper to create his own power base.

Mr. McLarty, who like Clinton grew up in Hope, Arkansas, will be an "honest broker" in the off-contentious inner circles of government, the incoming president said.

Mr. Clinton's latest appointments, announced at his third news conference in three days, brought the president-elect near the halfway point in filling 27 key posts in his administration. Eleven top officials have now been named.

Speaking to reporters Saturday after a 45-minute jog through residential neighbourhoods and downtown Little Rock, Mr. Clinton said he expected to finish naming his cabinet soon.

"I'll be surprised if we're not done before Christmas...with the cabinet and major appointments," he said.

Asked if he felt sentimental about resigning as governor, a job he has held for a dozen years, he replied, "oh, yeah. Listen, I woke up real early this morning."

Mr. Clinton will continue to reside in the governor's mansion until he moves to Washington to assume his new duties on Jan. 20.

Angola seizes S. African plane in Huambo

LISBON (Agencies) — The Angolan government has seized a South African light aircraft which made an unauthorised landing in the central city of Huambo and has arrested all four people on board, Angolan state radio said.

The radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation, said the Cessna plane had flown in from Oshakati in northern Namibia with a South African military pilot and three journalists on board.

The journalists apparently planned to interview Jonas Savimbi, the leader of Angola's former rebel movement UNITA, who retreated to Huambo, a UNITA stronghold, after rejecting UNITA's defeat in elections last September.

A Portuguese Television crew who flew to Huambo to interview Mr. Savimbi earlier this week reported that UNITA forces controlled the airport.

Government officials and UNITA rebels accused each other Saturday of massing troops in neighbouring countries for attacks into Angola.

The charges are the latest in a series of events that have increased doubts over a pledge made several days ago by the rebels to join the coalition government and halt fighting.

UNITA accused the Angolan government of massing troops across the border in Namibia for an attack on Jamba, a rebel stronghold 750 kilometres south of Luanda, South African Channel Africa radio reported.

Channel Africa, South Africa's external service, also said UNITA rebels backed by mercenaries were grouped in Zaire, just across Angola's northern border.

Neither government nor UNITA officials were available to confirm the reports.

Mr. Savimbi, speaking on Portuguese Television hours after the radio report, said UNITA would concede the disputed September elections if the government would resume negotiations.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

Liechtenstein to join European market

VADUZ, Liechtenstein (R) — Liechtenstein's voters decided Sunday by a margin of 55.8 per cent to 44.2 per cent in favour of joining the European Economic Area (EEA), official results showed. The result came one week after the country's economic "big brother," neighbouring Switzerland, threw out the same treaty. The EEA is a large common market which seeks to bring the members of the European Free Trade Agreement (EFTA) into the European Community's single market. The official turnout was 87 per cent.

Khmer Rouge shell U.N. peacekeepers

SANTUK, Cambodia (R) — Militant Khmer Rouge guerrillas fired artillery shells at U.N. peacekeepers, marking a dramatic deterioration in relations between the hardline faction and the blue berets, a U.N. official said. "Two shells landed 75 metres in front of our tent and one, 30 metres behind," said Nikolay Nikolaev, a U.N. election-team supervisor for the Santuk district in strife-torn, central Kompong Thom province. "The shells were directly aimed at the tent," the Bulgarian official told Reuters Saturday. He said he believed it was the first time U.N. personnel had been the target of a deliberate shelling attack. The shelling occurred in Kranya commune on the night of Dec. 6 and was ordered by the commander of the Khmer Rouge's 802 Regiment, Mr. Nikolaev said. No U.N. personnel were injured by the shells, he added. On Dec. 7, the local Khmer Rouge commander banded a letter to Indonesian U.N. soldiers ordering the U.N. to leave Kranya, 120 kilometres north of Phnom Penh, the capital.

Cattle raiders kill 89 Kenyans

NAIROBI (R) — Sudanese tribal raiders massacred 89 Kenyan nomads, mostly women and children, in a remote area of north-west Kenya before making off with their livestock, police said. The raiders, who belonged to the Toposa and Dongrio tribes and attacked a manyatta (nomadic settlement) at Kokoru near the Sudanese border Saturday, were armed with sophisticated firearms and other weapons, police officials added. They killed 15 men, 32 women and 42 children and stole more than 7,000 cattle, goats, camels and donkeys, the officials said. Clashes between local tribes, usually resulting in theft of cattle and other livestock, are common in this semi-desert area but Saturday's raid was the most serious for several years.

NEWLY ARRIVED

TOP ELEGANCE

AT

ELEGANCE BOUTIQUE

☆☆☆☆

THE LATEST FASHION DRESSES

FOR CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR

SWENEFEL 161 827011